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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Britain Adds 460 War Planes

San Francisco Sees Strike End

League Awaits Russia's Knock

Japan Would Divide Pacific

110 Stars Top President's Pay

Venice Stages 'The Merchant'

BRITAIN announces it will add 460 planes to its military air fleet by 1939 at a cost of £20,000,000. Acting Prime Minister Baldwin's announcement in the Commons of 41 new squadrons will still not bring Britain up to parity, giving it 1310 first-line planes against France's 1650, Italy's 1500, Russia's 1300. Labor Party members will move a vote of censure of the Government, probably supported by certain Liberals. Conservatives criticize because the building is strung over five years. French opinion is favorable, believing this helps guarantee France against invasion. Sir John Simon grimly admits an armament race is on—"We find ourselves in a pre-war world from which we hoped we had emerged."

¶ San Francisco resumes something approaching normal activities as the Labor Council calls off the general strike and men of all but a few unions return to work. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson pushes arbitration by a federal board. Oakland's 47,000 union strikers go back to their jobs. Portland union leaders threaten a general strike if the national guardsmen are moved in. Seattle's chief of police resigns after a battle between officers and 1500 strikers. California turns to state-wide arrest and expulsion of Communist agitators—The general strike piles up huge losses, with no apparent gains for anybody.

¶ Geneva anticipates Russia's early application for membership in the League of Nations, technical difficulties having been removed. This international capital also expects Russia's triumphant election by the next Assembly. The political desirability of this is agreed in Europe, although irreconcilables may refrain from voting. Russia's entrance will probably hasten Germany's return. The League's precarious status has changed. Recently the resignation of major nations threatened its existence—But now no major European nation can afford to stay out.

¶ Japan will send representatives to Washington to seek informally a fuller understanding regarding the Pacific. Geneva believes Tokyo feels it must have an accord with the United States and Britain on their respective positions in Pacific and Orient before negotiating a naval pact. Tokyo newspapers quote Ambassador Hirosi Saito as saying Washington rebuffed him when he proposed to divide the Pacific, with Japan predominant in the eastern and America in the western half—Conceivably the United States might be slow to parcel off an ocean it has never claimed to own.

¶ Emporia, Kan., gives hope to Erwin D. Canham, the Monitor's national reporter, who is finding out what the country thinks of NRA. All about this home of William Allen White, American sage, drought conditions have pressed the farmers and townsmen so hard that NRA opinions fuse into general comment on the struggle for existence. The people suffer, but they pull together. They battle common hardships, not one another—Canham finds Kansas one of the tested centers that is saving America.

¶ Moscow makes illuminating comments on the San Francisco general strike. Comrade Tanin says in the organ of the U. S. S. R. Supreme Economic Council this is the first time since 1919 that the "working masses" of the United States have displayed "militant activity." He asserts that the Trade Union Unity League (Communist) has 125,000 American members. The strike, he holds, indicates a Communist revolution—But Communist troublemakers in jail, in hiding or fleeing San Francisco might feel exceedingly uncertain of this.

¶ Hollywood paid 110 persons in the film industry higher salaries in 1933 than was drawn by the President of the United States. NRA's investigation shows one unnamed actor was paid $315,000, and the next highest "artist" $296,250. Some company executives receive in salaries and bonuses much larger pay than this. The investigators find salaries of film stars have not been well adjusted to changed conditions, but backs the star in an important point—No salary is too high for the artistry or unusual direction that can win the widest public favor.

¶ Venice thrills to "The Merchant of Venice" in what might be the original setting. In the Piazzi San Trovaso in the ancient, unchanged part of the island city, Bassanio, Antonio and Shylock weave their incredible deal for fair Portia to unravel in a living atmosphere. Max Reinhardt, German producer, speaks neither the tongue of the original text nor that used by the Italian players, yet he scores because he shares a quality that was Shakespeare's own—He is fluent in the universal language of art.

Mobilizes Troops

Julius L. Meier

Governor of Oregon, Whose Calling Out National Guard Is Denounced by Labor

Russia's Knock At League Door Expected Daily

Election Seems Certain, With Some Nations Not Voting

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, July 20—According to information from a reliable source it is the intention of Russia to forward its official application for admission to the League of Nations within the next week or so. There have been negotiations of a technical character which have removed final difficulties. Nothing now prevents Russia from declaring its candidature.

Nor does any doubt remain of its triumphant election at the next assembly. One or two countries appear irreconcilable, among them Switzerland itself, and there may be abstentions. But political agreement as to the desirability of voting Russia into the League is almost unanimous, and there is no reason for further postponement of the decisive step.

It is believed that Germany's wish to return will be greatly influenced by this example.

Observers see in this move a turning point in the history of the League, which was threatened with further defections which might have had most serious consequences. Now the tide has apparently turned and the future of the League is assured.

San Francisco's General Strike Is Declared Off

Portland and Seattle Are Now Threatened With Tie-Up

Arbitration in Sight

Maritime and Street Car Men Still Out in California City

Workers rush back to their jobs in San Francisco and the Bay cities when the general strike is called off.

The troops are to go soon, and Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA head, is to have his chance to settle the maritime dispute within 24 hours by arbitration.

The scene shifts to Portland, Ore., where Governor Meier's calling out of troops precipitated a threat of a general strike if they should be sent to the water front.

The Mayor of Seattle takes charge of the police following the resignation of the chief and after two days of police clashes with strikers and strike sympathizers. Arbitration is sought.

By Courtland Holdom

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20—Labor has voluntarily terminated the general strike here. At 1:15 p. m., yesterday, just 77¼ hours after the walkout had become effective, the general strike committee of the San Francisco Labor Council asked that all unions striking out of sympathy return to work at once.

At least 47,000 from Oakland alone were reported returned to their jobs early today.

The peace resolution was passed by a narrow margin: 191 to 174. Fear that continuation of the strike might bring about the replacement of San Francisco's civil government by martial law was given as chief reason for calling off the strike.

Concerning the strike of maritime unions which brought on the mass walkout, the committee expressed satisfaction with recent pronouncements of the National Longshoremen's Board, and recommended once again that all questions involved in the dispute be submitted to arbitration. It pointed out that the waterfront employers' union has agreed to arbitrate its dispute with the stevedores, and to be bound by the decision of the President's mediation board, and it urged the International Longshoremen's Association to agree to such action without further delay.

Thus Ends the Fight

Thus organized labor ended its aggressive fight in support of the marine workers, though in sheathing its strike sword it pledged "every resource, moral and financial, for the continued prosecution and successful

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Special Nazi Tribunal Hears Cases of 2000 'Brown Shirts' Suspected in Roehm Mutiny

Plans for Reorganization of Storm Troops Will Eliminate Probably Two-Thirds of 2,500,00[illegible] Now Enrolled —Reichswehr to Be Supreme Fighting Arm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BERLIN, July 20—Reorganization of the Storm Troop organization necessitated by the events of June 30 are proceeding apace.

The "clean-up" of Monday is being followed by another less ruthless in its consequences, but nevertheless quite thorough in its methods.

In Munich the trials of nearly 2000 Storm Troopers suspected of being involved in the Roehm "plot" has been proceeding for many days before a special tribunal. This tribunal, which reports declare is very much like a court-martial, consists of three judges, two of whom are members of the S. S. National Socialist guards and the other a representitive of Chancellor Hitler.

Against prisoners who have been kept in the concentration camp at Dachau there appear to be no serious charges. The general punishment is expulsion from the ranks of the Storm Troopers—a punishment lenient in itself but which can well mean a man's livelihood in present-day Germany.

This trial has little, if any, direct connection with the question of maintenance or abolition of Storm Troopers during the coming weeks and would have probably been instituted on the grounds of discipline apart from the Government's plan of reducing the Storm Troopers which is now under consideration.

The general reorganization now proceeding is understood to be concerned with clearing up financial scandals in connection with the organization's funds and examination of the records of a number of Storm Trooper leaders. The latter, while not directly connected with the Roehm "plot," are nevertheless, because of their behavior and characters, not wanted in the new organization. Killings are over, but there remain for them the concentration camp and dismissal from the organization.

The constructive part of the reorganization concerns the establishment of the Storm Troops on a new basis so the organization will never again be a rival of the Reichswehr, but simply "a fighting arm of the National Socialist Party," devoted undeniably to political purposes and training of political party leaders. That these members will be greatly reduced—probably to one-third of the present 2,500,000—is generally expected, and also that all members of less than six months standing will be immediately dismissed is considered probable.

A step toward strengthening the central government in relation to Storm Troopers and local authorities in Bavaria is the abolition of the system hitherto existing there of special Storm Troop plenipotentiaries acting as liaison officers between the National Socialist Party and local authorities.

Yesterday's German press report that H. R. Knickerbocker's latest book has been banned in Germany is now contradicted. It is explained the ban only applies to Austria.

French Cabinet Meets in Effort To Prevent Crisis

Radicals Attack Tardieu For New Charges in Stavisky Case

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, July 20—Despite the parliamentary recess and the absence of Premier Doumergue, an exceptional cabinet meeting called today indicates the gravity of the political crisis produced by the remarkable statement of M. André Tardieu before the Stavisky commission wherein he summed up all the evidence and presumptions against former Premier Chautemps and by the subsequent declaration of M. Chautemps that the political truce which was accepted on formation of the National Government has been broken.

For months the commission has dragged along without reaching a final conclusion relative to the alleged murder of the notorious swindler and the consequent ramifications. The commission is accused in many quarters of prolonging and extending its inquiries for the purpose of "whitewashing" highly placed persons. It was into this commission that M. Tardieu threw his bombshell.

Disposing completely of the attempted diversion which sought to involve him he launched into the most formidable attack that has yet been heard against M. Chautemps as the center of a number of scandalous transactions. By the synthesis of admitted facts he has placed M. Chautemps in an unpleasant position.

As M. Tardieu is a member of the National Government, his accusations seem indirectly to be a criticism of some of his colleagues.

He affirms that truth does not mean stifling of all inquiry. He affirms that he did not choose his moment to make his statement but it was convoked by the Commission. He affirms that political considerations have nothing to do with judicial proceedings. He affirms that whatever concerns M. Chautemps should not necessarily concern the Radical Party.

Nevertheless the radicals are furious at what they consider a breach of understanding.

Film Staffs Paid On Scale Equal To U. S. President

Industry Fails to Clean Its Production House, Investigator Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 20—The highest paid motion picture star receives more than four times as much as the President of the United States.

One hundred and ten members of the film industry are paid salaries that equal or exceed the $75,000 received by the Chief Executive.

Included in this number, are 51 actors, 28 directors, 22 executives, nine producers, two writers and one counsel. These excessive salaries, skyrocketing as high as $315,000, were disclosed today in a six-month study made by Mr. Sol. A. Rosenblatt, division administrator of the National Recovery Administration.

The investigation was ordered by President Roosevelt at the time he suspended the salary and "star raiding" sections of the motion picture code. Declaring that the "industry has made no material progress in setting the production side of its house in order," Mr. Rosenblatt now recommends the continued indefinite suspension of these provisions.

Convinced that "rationalization of production costs remains the essence of the problems in the financial rehabilitation" of the motion picture production industry which showed a loss of more than $19,000,000 last year, Mr. Rosenblatt suggested the establishment of a committee to study the question whether actors

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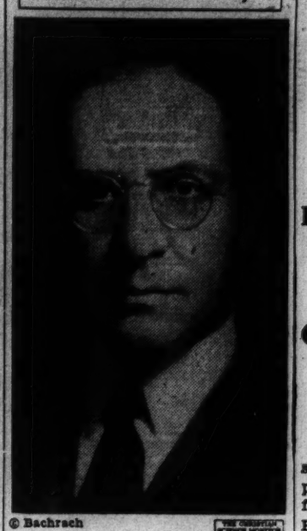
Outlines Air Policy



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Newton D. Baker

Secretary of War During the World War

Langer Strives To Oust Olson In Legislature

Acting Governor Replies by Effort to Remove Opposing Officers

BISMARCK, N. D., July 20 (AP)—Mr. William Langer, ousted as Governor, but still full of fight, looked for a vulnerable spot to strike back at his political enemies today, confident the Legislature will restore him to power.

His chief opponent, Acting Gov. Ole H. Olson, held the upper hand, temporarily at least. He occupied the Executive Offices, with the backing of the State Supreme Court which ousted Mr. Langer after his conviction on a federal charge of misuse of relief funds, and had full control of the North Dakota National Guard.

Today Mr. Olson moved to oust all the political associates of Mr. Langer from appointive offices as a means of meeting the ousted executive's drive.

Order Posted

Threatening Mr. Olson's position, however, was the State Legislature. The Legislature convened under call of Mr. Langer yesterday and recessed until this afternoon, and may attempt the impeachment of Mr. Olson and Supreme Court Judges if a quorum can be mustered of Langer-controlled members.

In the background Acting Governor Olson has revoked the special session proclamation, and posted his order on the doors of the legislative chambers, but it was disregarded by 61 out of the 113 members of the House and by 18 of the 49 Senators.

In a step to counteract the implied threat by Mr. Langer against any Senator refusing to heed the special session call, Mr. Olson last night by proclamation told the refusing members the protection of "all the legal machinery" of North Dakota would be made available to them if they disregarded the call.

Olson's Room Guarded

Mr. Olson was striving to get enough members to disregard the special session call to dispel hopes of Mr. Langer for a quorum.

Emerging from his seclusion, Mr. Lapger last night addressed the Farmers Holiday Asspciation members at a meeting here, and announced he would go before the Legislature probably tomorrow to deliver a message.

Unified Air Force Found Unwise For U. S. Defense Plan

British Labor Opposes New Air Program in Commons

Conservatives Want Speedier Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

LONDON, July 20—Votes of censure upon the Government for its proposals to increase the British air force are being moved by the Labor Party in both houses of Parliament and it is understood that a number of Liberals will support this criticism with their votes.

The Methodist conference which is in session at Leicester in a resolution passed unanimously yesterday "calls upon governments and peoples of the world to turn away decisively from policies of rearmament."

Sir Herbert Samuel, Liberal Parliamentary leader, referring to the Government's air policy here yesterday said: "We find ourselves again in the full tide of international competition in the race for armaments. We shall soon find ourselves back in the pre-war world whence we had hoped mankind had emerged."

On the other hand, Lord Amulree, Air Minister in the last Labor Government, referring to the Government's air statement of Thursday said: "I am in entire agreement with it."

The chief criticism from the Government's Conservative supporters is that the time allowed for executing the Government's scheme is too long, because of Britain's present inferiority in the air. A resolution may thus be moved in the coming air debate in the House of Commons for the program to be sped up so as to be completed in three years, but this is not expected to succeed as the Government is anxious to hold its hand as long as it thinks safe in the hope that an international agreement may yet be reached for lowering the scale of air forces all around, in which case some of the building now proposed may be dropped.

Aviation shares fell back today on the London stock exchange as a larger increase in air force had been expected.

U. S. Navy to Push New Air Construction

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—War Department and Army Air Corps officials showed keen interest today in the London announcement that Great Britain would construct 41 squadrons of planes, but declined any comment.

According to the League of Nations Armaments Year Book for 1933, Great Britain now has 75 squadrons, of which 44 are bombers, 13 are fighters, 10 are army cooperation planes, seven are flying boats, and one squadron is composed of communication planes. The 75 squadrons comprise 1434 planes of all types.

The British squadrons are distributed as follows: 52 in Great Britain, seven in India, six in the Middle East, six in Iraq, two in the Far East, and one each in Aden and in the Mediterranean. The 52 squadrons in Great Britain total 848 planes, and the 23 squadrons stationed overseas total 286 planes. Aircraft carriers, in addition, carry 300 planes.

While the Navy declined to comment on the British announcement, Secretary of the Navy Swanson told reporters yesterday this country's naval aviation construction was going to be pushed,

Serves Best as Part of Army and Navy, Baker Board Reports

Service Now Ranks Among World's Best

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 20 Advance information of the recommendations to be made by the special aviation committee headed by former Secretary of War, Mr. Newton D. Baker, indicated today that it will find decisively against a unified independent air force—the most controversial question in American military aviation.

The position will be predicated on the special military defense needs of the United States as contrasted with those of other countries which have found a unified force the most suitable organization for their purpose.

It will be contended that despite numerous obstacles such as inadequate appropriations and a bad distribution of plane types the American air force ranks in efficiency and strength as high as any other in the world and that a separation of the Air Corps from the Army and Navy would weaken rather than strengthen its present position.

Made Thorough Study

The findings are based on a three months' survey of the much criticized Army Air Corps. It resulted from drastic charges of inefficiency and poor equipment which for a time last winter had Congress seriously disturbed. Critics of the corps maintained it ranked as one of the poorest aviation services in the world. The report finds no ground for these charges.

On the contrary it finds the United States leading the world in civil aviation. It finds that the navy's air service is stronger than that of any other power and that with more financial support, with better balance between various types of military planes and with elimination of minor weakness in the army air corps organization it could be brought to a par with that of the navy.

Fault Is in Proportion

The major weakness, the committee finds, is due to too large a proportion of bombing and observation planes and too few combat and attack planes. Second to this is the fact that the service does not yet have the total number of planes authorized by Congress. This failure is blamed entirely on lack of appropriations.

It will also call attention to the rather notorious friction existing between the personnel of the air corps and of the regular army which is blamed for the weakened morale of the service.

This can be cured, it will hold, by a system of transfer of officers between the two branches of the army in order to provide a better understanding on the part of the regular army officers of aviation problems and vice versa.

Separation Thought Unwise

The excellent relations existing in the navy between its sea-going personnel and its air force provide an example of what can be done when the effort is made to appreciate the specialized problems of the various branches of the service.

The Baker Commission feels very strongly, however, that any separation of army air corps from the army would in itself have no remedial effect on the weak points.

Its members are convinced that at least for United States' needs the air service must be subordinate to land and sea forces. And its conviction is equally strong on the question of the general strength of the nation's air defenses. They may leave much to be desired, but are nowhere near the low level often portrayed and in fact are not such as to give any cause for real alarm.

Stratosphere Pilots Pick Out Marks in Test

RAPID CITY, S. D., July 20 (AP)—An airplane trip over South Dakota has convinced Maj. William E. Kepner he will be able to identify landmarks on the first 400 miles of the course the National Geographic Society-Army Air Corps stratosphere balloon is expected to follow.

Major Kepner, pilot for the expedition into the upper air, flew to Sioux Falls, S. D., yesterday with Capt. Orvil A. Anderson, alternate pilot. They found the Missouri River and its tributaries, the Cheyenne, the White and the Bad Rivers, the best landmarks in western South Dakota. Lake Poinsett and the city the Sioux Falls were easy to recognize.

Armed Trucks Deliver Food to Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 20 (AP)—Two trucks, convoyed by 40 policemen armed with shotguns and ordered to shoot if necessary, ran a gantlet of pickets today to deliver grocery supplies in defiance of striking truckmen.

A thinly veiled threat of demands for a general strike if the movement spread was the reply of strike leaders.

It was the first break through the wall of inactivity enforced upon shippers by the walkout of union truck drivers whose first strike two months ago precipitated riots in which two men were killed.

Signs of Rain Cheer Foresters

El Carmen Smile–Rise Coming

Revere to Have Big Oil Terminal

Somerville Water Main Bursts and Floods Street—2050 Persons Apply for Two Jobs—Port of Boston Adds Another Steamer to Its Sailings

Today's News of Greater Boston

All That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Boston and New England saw another sunrise this morning, following days of drought with forest fires still a menace. But the sun was slightly dimmed. Hopefully observers looked skyward, wondering if it was only a heat haze or a promise of rain. As the morning wore on the haze had it. By noon, however, despite a hot, sultry day, smiles were appearing, a light rain had started to fall.

Many fires had started, according to forestry officials, due to careless cigarette smokers. That greater fires had not sprung from them could be credited primarily to the excellent work of the CCC men. Many waterholes they had dug were used with portable pumps shooting the water through long hoses manned by youths the Administration was keeping from a useless life on city streets.

Wide fire paths had been cut by these same youngsters which localized fire effects. Finally they had built roads much further into deep woods than was expected when the New Deal put them into the forests. Thus fire control could go into the remote places which in former years have produced uncontrollable fires burning over vast timber areas.

The carelessly flipped cigarette had not confined its incendiary operations to the woods alone. Right in Boston the Summer Street bridge caught fire just before the rush hour, last night, the cause alleged to have been a cigarette dropped onto some oily timber.

By the time the fire was under control the damage had risen to $35,000, a main bridge was out of commission for at least a week and heavy traffic was thrown onto the already overtaxed Congress Street bridge.

A third cigarette fire was reported this morning from Dorchester, where a taximan, smoking, ignited gasoline in a garage, set the building on fire and received injuries which sent him to a hospital.

Ely Action Awaited

Reporters hovered about Governor Ely's office today in the State House, even as they looked outside at the showers. Last night State Conservation Commissioner Samuel A. York had recommended to the Governor the closing of the forest and woodlands of the State until further notice because of the fire hazard.

Restricting many an independent berry picker from making a brief seasonal bit of change, stopping vacationists from forest hikes, fishing and camping, such a ban promised hardships. Thus reporters were not surprised that the Governor's decision was delayed, expected him to study today's rain with the hope that sufficient would fall to prevent a woodlands ban.

In the meantime there was much humor in the Governor's secretary's office. With the weather bureau predicting no rain for days, Mr. DeWitt C. DeWolfe yesterday had on his

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

Behind the Strikes

GRAVE social and economic problems, involving the changing status of Labor, underlie strike activities in many parts of the United States.

A comprehensive study of the basic factors has been made by Tully Nettleton, of the Washington staff of The Christian Science Monitor. He is writing five articles, clearly illuminating the background of the situation. The first will appear on

Monday

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Things Present

If Japan and Russia were pictured to each other as lands of happy children, rather than lands of drilling soldiers, their peoples and governments might be able to resolve their differences more quickly. Read "Children of Russia and Japan," on the Editorial Page.

In the lull now between the season's first berries and the later grapes, peaches, apples, etc., the home canner begins to peer around cucumber vines and tomato plants for the makings of some piccalilli and kindred enchantments. Some valuable hints will be found in "Pickles for the Home Plate," on the Women's Activities Page.

An attractive layout of Monitor Camera Club pictures decorates the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Saturday brings the Progress in Education Page (with its Parent Column and the You and the Law series), the News of Art, Music, and Theaters Page, Interior Decoration and Antiques Page, and the Weekly World News Map.

The Improving Your Swimming and America Revisited series begin on Monday, July 23.

Old Sol Balks Roosevelt in Kansas

With Mercury Hitting Three Figures for 40 Days and Crops Sizzling in the Soil, the Farmers Next Winter Will Need Relief—But They Are Still Carrying On—Downhearted? Emporia Shakes a Hearty 'No'

'The People' Analyze the New Deal

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EMPORIA, Kan., July 20—One comes to Emporia with a single purpose. It is to see its First Citizens. A man has made a mousetrap here, and the path is exceedingly well beaten. So it is that one comes, and partakes of the generous hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. William Allen White, and learns a good deal of political wisdom. I followed in the trail of Mr. Herbert Hoover by only a few weeks, and sat on the same sofa.

THE Christian Science Monitor's Washington Bureau has extensively reported what the Roosevelt Administration is doing, planning, disputing or achieving. Now Mr. Canham, the chief of the bureau, is touring the country to record impressions he receives of reactions to and effects of the Government's vast and venturesome program. The next article will be from Oklahoma City, Okla.

Mr. White's national writings have made clear how sympathetic he is to the Administration's general aims of social reform. His tolerance and vast experience make him eschew the cheaper political and prejudiced attacks on the experiments at Washington. He has always spoken for a good many of his countrymen, and it may be assumed that a great many other, though less articulate, wise men of the prairie feel pretty much the same way.

But there is a drought—in Mr. White's words—"that may beat a perfectly good Republican Governor, and at the same time elect a few more Republican Congressmen, because the people will vote against whoever's in."

Yes, there is a drought. I came to Emporia on the day that official temperature here registered higher than any other spot in the United States. No air-conditioned trains, either. I traveled on a bus from Kansas City, with a stop-over at Topeka, and chatted with anybody who would talk.

The corn was crisping in the fields, tassels curling and drying up. The fields toasted. Garden stuff wasn't developing. Water holes were muck. Farther south and west, of course, the problem of watering and feeding stock has become impossible, and even here it is becoming grave.

The disquieting thing is that farmers are having difficulty in raising foodstuffs for next winter. They have been consoling themselves, through hard months, by saying:

"Oh, when summer comes we'll have crops again, and even if we can't sell 'em we can eat."

Not So Easy to Eat

But today it isn't so easy to eat. The undernourished cattle are hardly worth dressing. The vegetable crop is deplorable—only root-crops, like carrots and beets, are developing. Tomatoes got about as big as plums, and then dried up. Potatoes didn't develop, have baked in the earth. So it goes with most things. Even the usually lovely Emporia flower gardens, abundantly watered, haven't stood the terrific heat.

"Nothing like it in anybody's memory," they all say.

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Strike Adds to Johnson's Fame

Industry Lines Up for Loans

Nye Pushes Munitions Inquiry

Seems in No Hurry, However, to Aid G. O. P. Committee—Harriman Mills Reach Accord With NRA—Women's Minimum Wages Rise

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 20—The capital was beginning to wonder today whether Brig.-Gen Hugh S. Johnson of NRA fame is due for a popularity comeback. As the excessive concern of the last few days over the San Francisco strike faded into the background the general's part in the affair became the city's most absorbing subject of conversation.

Meanwhile the annual RFC report showed private industry beginning to dip into the public purse, Republicans encountered a political disappointment and the NRA approached a composition of its rather sensational dispute with the Harriman mills in another Washington day notable for scattered and important but not sensational developments.

* * *

General Johnson: Rightly or wrongly, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson was being given much of the credit here for breaking the backbone of the general strike in San Francisco. His outspoken criticism of the affair as amounting to civil war and a defiance of civil authority was believed to have crystallized the public opposition which brought it to an end. What he did directly is unknown, but it is suspected that he played a very active part.

Whether this is true is not nearly so important as its possible effect on the General's personal popularity throughout the country. This has long been at a sub-zero point. In fact so frequently has the General been the target of all opposition to the New Deal that his removal as the surest method of disconcerting the opposition has been widely rumored and predicted. It is even suggested that the Administration has deliberately permitted him to attract opposition with a view to some day shelving him and with him the bulk of criticism which for a time at least would not know where to turn.

But suddenly the General is credited with breaking a dangerous general strike and Washington immediately asks itself whether this changes the whole picture. It easily might. The General might once more attain his original peak of popularity. And then where would the Administration be? The possibilities are intriguing.

* * *

Loans to Industry: RFC's annual report just out shows that 45 highly diversified industries have already benefited to the tune of $4,200,000 from the act authorizing both the RFC and the Federal Reserve Board to make loans to private industry which was passed toward the end of the recent session of Congress.

Mr. Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the corporation, said in the report that a total of 135 applications for loans of this character had been received to date and application blanks have been provided in addition to 4000 prospective applicants. Most of the applications were described as small, although it was said a few had sought the maximum of $500,000 possible under the law. The RFC has $300,000,000 to lend in this fashion, and the Federal Reserve Board $280,000,000.

The balance sheet for the RFC year ending June 30—which carried the first information on the private loans—disclosed total disbursements on all accounts of $3,062,809,660, as compared with receipts of $3,066,070,389. Under disbursements the biggest single item was loans which totaled $1,176,023,308. Of the remainder more than $750,000,000 went for purchase of bank stocks, notes, etc., about $450,000,000 to direct relief agencies of the Government, and $432,000,000 in subscriptions for stock and advances to various federal emergency recovery agencies.

Income came primarily from sale of notes to the Treasury. It received $1,670,000,000 from this source. Repayments of loans during the year totaled $898,299,515. The next largest item was $131,977,955 for sale of gold to the Treasury. It also received $60,050,749 in interest and $2,189,736 in dividends on preferred stocks.

Total "earnings" were reported as being $21,784,386. This was reached by deducting operating expenses and interest payments of $59,483,789 from interest received, dividends and other income of $81,268,175.

* * *

Politics: Republican efforts to allure its illusive Progressive wing back into camp for the coming election campaign received a minor setback. Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota has found his investigation into the munitions industry more interesting than campaigning for the Republicans.

Senator Nye had been appointed to the Republican campaign subcommittee by Mr. Henry P. Fletcher, national G. O. P. chairman, in the hope that he would make some speeches and lend at least a liberal tinge to the conservative epidermis of the old elephant. But the Senator thought better of it at the last moment. He has apparently decided that there is more political advantage to be gained for a Progressive in showing up the armaments trust than in acting as protective coloring for the Republican Party.

Present inclinations of most other prominent Progressive Republicans seem in the same line. Senator Borah of Idaho is already campaigning, but his oratorical eloquence is directed almost entirely against the NRA and not for the Republican Party. Senator Hiram Johnson of California is definitely on the New Deal bandwagon, as is also Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska. Where Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin stands is still not quite settled except that he has little traffic with the regulars of his party. It is merely a question of whether he and Mr. Roosevelt will get together officially or not.

* * *

Farm Taxes: Ways and means of reducing farm taxes that in recent years have taken a large part, in many cases all, of the net income of farming are suggested in a report by the Department of Agriculture entitled "The Farmers' Tax Problem."

In 1932 the gross income from nine acres was required to pay the taxes on 100 acres of land, whereas the gross income from only three acres was sufficient in 1913. Last year the gross income required was reduced to six acres. Reduction in taxes on farm property may be achieved, says the report, by economy in local government, by curtailment of the functions of state and local government and by tax revision to reduce dependence on the general property tax, supplementing and replacing a part of the property levy from other sources of revenue.

Definite steps suggested are: Substitution of a rural county-unit school system for the present school district system; turning over road administration from townships to counties, and merging counties and townships into bigger units.

Greater reliance on the personal income tax to reduce farm taxes and give the farmer relief at the time he needs it most would help solve the problem provided expenditures are kept down at the same time, it was pointed out.

In conclusion, attention is called to the need for a clarification and restatement of state and federal relationships in taxation with the aim ultimately to achieving a system in which local, state and federal taxes would be coördinated into some logical scheme.

* * *

Harriman Mills: The NRA today confirmed reports that it had at last reached a mutually satisfactory composition with its latest and most recalcitrant noncomplier. It was stated officially that the Blue Eagle will be restored to the Harriman Mills, Harriman, Tenn., within the next day or two, and that the plant will open its doors to more than 600 idle workers and resume production probably on Monday.

Terms of the agreement are not, however, as yet public. It was said that both NRA and the mill operators are entirely satisfied. But one hitch remains. Terms of the agreement have not yet been submitted to labor representatives. Whether they will be acceptable is an entirely unknown quantity.

Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson took the Blue Eagle away from the mill last April on charges of violation of Section 7A of the Recovery Act. At the time some 300 employees were on strike alleging discrimination against union labor. Two months later the mill shut down with the announcement that it could do no business without its NRA insigne. NRA's pleasure over this evidence of the continued power of the Blue Eagle was tempered by the fact that its action resulted directly in the unemployment of another 600 individuals.

The situation was involved by word from the Department of Justice that it could not prosecute the mill on the strength of evidence before it. General Johnson was thus placed in the position of having passed a sentence on a manufacturer who had committed no wrong as far as the Department of Justice was concerned. It is with considerable relief now that NRA officials anticipate a satisfactory settlement of the dispute and a resumption of operations at the mill.

* * *

Women's Wages: Important gains in minimum wage laws for women workers have been made in various states during the last year and a half, Miss Mary Anderson, director of the women's bureau of the Department of Labor discloses.

"Not only have new laws been enacted in important industrial states, but the administration of these laws in most cases has gone along at a most satisfactory pace," Miss Anderson said.

The women's bureau chief referred especially to the interstate compact for establishing uniform standards for conditions of employment, particularly regarding minimum wages, signed by seven states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island on May 29, 1934. "I believe that such cooperation on the part of neighboring states will work toward the elimination of competition between the states and remove the pressure toward long hours of work, low wages and unfavorable working conditions," Miss Anderson declared.

Another high spot in the history of the minimum wage, according to Miss Anderson, is the replacement by the Massachusetts Legislature of the former minimum wage law for women by one which is essentially the same as that of the New York law based on the Consumers' League model bill.

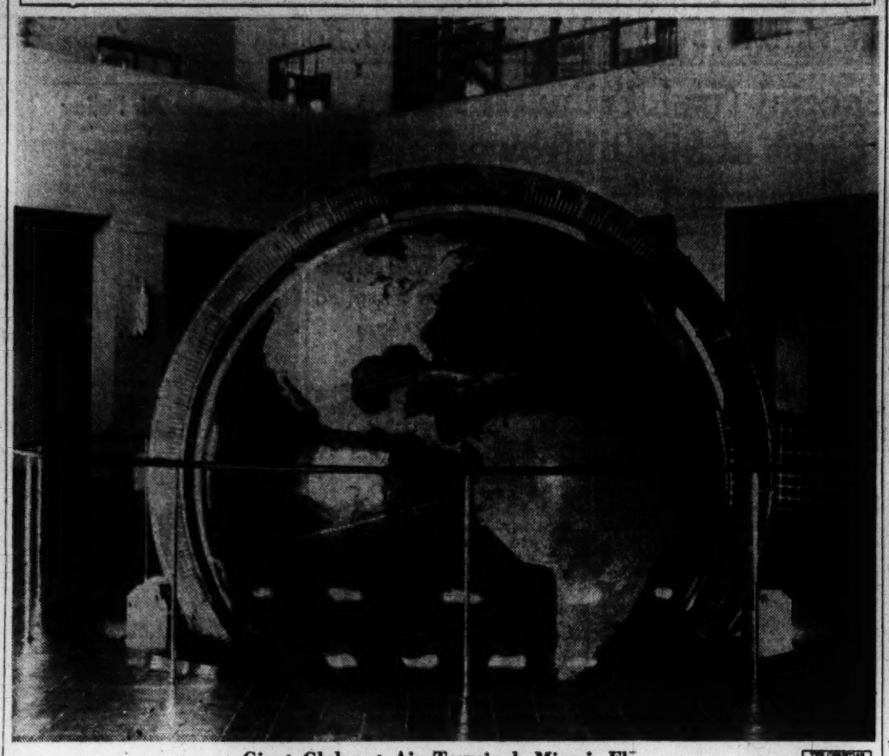
An important legal decision having to do with the relationship of the state minimum wage law to the NRA provisions was made in California in December, 1933. The state Attorney-General determined that where state minimum wage and code provisions conflict, the "interpretation that will give the greatest protection to the workers is the one to be applied."

* * *

PWA Allotments: Before starting out on a three-week holiday, Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, authorized the expenditures of PWA funds amounting to $31,286,405 for 306 non-federal construction projects scattered through 43 states and Puerto Rico.

Practically all of the $40,000,000 of new PWA funds has been allotted within a month. As he cleared his desk to get away, Mr. Ickes said all that was left was "a little chicken feed."

This World's 'Day' Is Two Minutes



Giant Globe at Air Terminal, Miami, Fla.

Pan American Airways' New Seaplane Station Houses Ten-Foot Globe Set in Exact Relation of Earth's Surface to Location of City. Scale Is 1/64th of an Inch to the Mile.

Giant Globe at Miami Turns to Show Visitor World's Air Lanes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—The new Pan American terminal building recently completed here at the world's largest seaplane base has become the rendezvous for large classes of school children and often entire schools, who come to learn how air transportation between North and South America is handled.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the new building and one of the most valuable from an educational point of view, is the varicolored ten-foot globe of the earth which revolves in the middle of the main lobby. The circumference of the big ball is 31 feet 5 inches, and it is partially sunk in a huge well in the floor.

The globe is rotated once every two minutes by means of an electrical motor, and is oriented so that its axis parallels the actual axis under Miami. Its North Pole points to the North Star. In the course of its rotations Miami comes precisely to the top of the globe once every two minutes, giving the observer an opportunity to orient himself with reference to the rest of the world.

Besides the details of the physical aspects of the earth represented on the globe, it carries all the air lines of the world. The scale of the map is 1-64 of an inch to a mile. The total weight of the ball and its steel supporting ring is 6500 pounds.

Boston Snapshots

Boston Snapshots

Sleeping Beauty—Sweet peas that flourished in the valley of the Nile more than 4000 years ago have now been reproduced in the New England sunshine of an Everett vegetable garden, where they were planted by Mr. Charles W. Benton of 110 Portland Street. The plants have grown from seeds found in 1923 in the tomb of King Tut-Ankh-Amen.

Mr. Olof Svenson, Mr. Benton's wife's brother-in-law who resides in Sweden, was given the seeds by a Danish engineer who helped to enter the Egyptian tomb. Not wishing to cultivate them himself Mr. Svenson gave them to a brother-in-law living in Ranneby, Sweden, who succeeded in raising flourishing plants from some of the seeds—and who then sent on a few to Mr. Benton here.

The plants are unusually sturdy. They have grown to a height of more than three feet without the aid of supporting sticks.

* * *

But They Know Its Meaning—A word which puzzles grammar school youngsters sometimes, is the synonym for that Euclidean notion that lines lying alongside each other and never meeting, no matter how far extended, are parallel. Some spell it parralel, paralul, parolel and parolelle, but it remained for the University City of Massachusetts, Cambridge, to instruct us in a new way. A newly erected sign in Harvard Square reads "Park paralell with the curb."

* * *

Take Your Choice—While on the subject of street notices we might mention the strange condition which exists at the corner of West Cedar and Mount Vernon Streets. On one side of the former an arrow points in one direction with the remark "One Way Only." Right across the street another arrow admonishes observers to proceed in the other direction only. Apparently auto drivers take their choice.

* * *

Cooling System—The water on South Shore beaches had been cool—but the long road home was not, as the endless procession of cars rolled along Route 128 the other evening. At one point traffic slowed slightly—but instead of frowns, smiles appeared on the faces of drivers, for a cooling sight met their eyes. On a small lawn a little boy had hung a perforated can from the clothes line. Into the can water poured from the open end of a garden hose. With a smile of absolute content the young inventor sat on the grass in the middle of his home-made shower.

* * *

Should Not Be Dull—If it is true that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" there should be no excuse for dull girls in Boston now. The Park Department has opened 25 playgrounds for the use of girls and women, in connection with the ERA Women's Playground Project.

Last week 6259 women and girls engaged in various games and exercises on these playgrounds—more than double the number counted during the previous week.

Among the sports supervised were hopscotch, horseshoes, O'Leary, jackstones, skills, squash, volleyball and newcomb.

* * *

Street Car Hostess—The Flying Yankee may have its air-conditioning as an inducement to rail travel. the Burlington Railroad may have its speedy Zephyr train, but one Boston Elevated car on the Huntington Avenue route had its hostess the other day. Standing near the entrance at the center of the car this self-appointed welcome committee greeted each new passenger and courteously pointed out a vacant seat. It was a broiling day and the returning shoppers were grateful for any form of relief. They were surprised—but pleased.

Church Services On Air Every Sunday

The Christian Science Board of Directors announces that the Sunday services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be radiocast every Sunday during the remainder of July and throughout August. Starting July 22, the services will be heard over WNAC at 10:45, daylight saving time. WNAC operates on a frequency of 1230 kilocycles or 244 meters, with a power of 1000 watts.

Apartment Operation Code

Apartment house operators in Kansas City, Mo., have adopted a code of fair competition.

Voice Culture Planned For Washington Police

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—Lend an ear: The policemen of the capital are to be instructed in voice culture.

Maj. Ernest W. Brown, superintendent, said he thought the course would be for announcers of the department radio station and crews of patrol cars.

"A well-trained voice and schooled enunciation will make a great difference in dispatching alarms by radio," he said.

Bamboo Growing Tried In U. S. Grove in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAVANNAH, Ga.—An interesting experiment in bamboo growing is being conducted by the United States Government on a farm on the outskirts of Savannah. The grove was given to the Government some 20 years ago by Mr. Barbour Lathrop of Chicago, and was started from Japanese plants.

Owing to the growing uses for bamboo, such as for flag poles, radio aerials, furniture, and even proposed paper making, not to mention the use of bamboo as a food delicacy, the grove here of 46 acres, known as an "introduction garden," is arousing wide interest.

David City Quake Damage Seen From Plane in Panama

PANAMA, Pan., July 20 (AP)—Virtual destruction of David City, third largest in Panama, was reported today by Premier Galileo Solis after an airplane survey of recent earthquake damage. "The city must practically be rebuilt," he said.

The canal hydrographic office reported five tremors yesterday, making a total of nearly 40 within the past three days. Their intensity is lessening.

Movie Salaries Of 110 Equal Pay of President

(Continued from Page 1)

and directors could be put on a minimum salary base and allowed a percentage of receipts on their pictures. The committee would also determine the advisability of setting up a commission to pass upon offers of employment and regulate salaries in proper cases.

Directors and production company officials are not far behind the "stars" themselves when it comes to salaries, Mr. Rosenblatt's investigation reveals. His records show two officials—an "executive" and a "general manager" receiving $273,000 and $272,000 respectively. Another executive was listed at $126,000 and vice-president at $122,000 while the president of the same company received only $76,000.

40 Per Cent of Receipts

Actors received $16,932,128 of the total pay roll of $72,515,878 in 1933. The pay roll was a little over 40 per cent of the gross receipts, while companies were showing losses. Of the five largest companies in the field, one is in bankruptcy, one is operating in receivership and bankrutpcy; one undertook capital reorganization to meet an indebtedness of $42,000,000; one showed a loss of more than $16,000,000 for the year 1932, and the earnings of one were reduced from a net income of $15,000,000 in 1931 to a net income of $7,000,000 in 1932.

Mr. Rosenblatt says in his report that public popularity of a star or director is the dominating element in selling pictures, but he points to the many difficulties that lie in determining the extent of the contribution made to a successful picture by the author, director, the actor, scenic artist, photographer or publicity agent.

In building up a limited number of so-called stars and executives, producers have brought about "a condition of inflated values which, in turn, created a vicious circle of bidding for their services."

Competition for Stars

Producers, he says, have used every means at their disposal to entice away from other producers those individuals of proved box-office value who are under contract to another producer. Mere offers of increased compensation made to stars during their present employment make the stars "unhappy" and practically worthless unless their salaries are increased in accord with the competing offer.

Most of the major producers have made efforts to correct these abuses, but their efforts have been ineffective, Mr. Rosenblatt reported.

To accept the weekly wages of motion picture stars as barometers of their annual earnings is a mistake, it is pointed out. One actor received $25,000 a week during 1933 but his annual earnings totaled only $76,666. In other words, he was employed for only about three weeks during the year. Had he had a full year's employment his salary would have amounted to $1,300,000. One actor on a $1200 a week basis earned only $400 during the year.

Child Movie Talent Now 'In Big Money'

HOLLYWOOD, July 20 (AP)—Child movie talent is in the "big money" nowadays.

Stardom with a reported salary of $1250 a week for five-year-old Shirley Temple was the compromise reached yesterday between her parents and Fox Film Studio to end the little actress's "strike."

Four-year-old Mary Jane Johnson has just signed a contract with Paramount Studio at a starting salary of $150 a week which scales up over a seven-year period to $1500 a week. She has been a radio singer since she was 2½ years old.

Until recently, Shirley has been receiving $150 weekly. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Temple, took her home and demanded $2500 a week. The studio offered $1000 and then both sides saw their lawyers, with the resulting compromise, which includes $100 a week for Mrs. Temple as tutor and custodian for her daughter.

Tank on Campus Removed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 20—Vassar College is removing from its campus an army tank presented to the college by the French Government at the close of the World War. Conspicuously displayed for a few years, the war implement was later hidden by shrubbery. The trend away from glorification of war is believed responsible for its removal.

Shakespeare and Peter Rabbit Are Stars in Same Company

Simple Simon and Queen Elizabeth Also Chum Together on the Boards of Miss Jean Mardin's Marionette Show in Boston

Shakespeare and Peter Rabbit; Queen Elizabeth and Simple Simon; and Simple Simon's little boy and his long-suffering wife; a jolly-faced troupe of morris dancers; and three proper little school-girl rabbits in clean gingham frocks hang side by side on the second floor of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

As varied, though perhaps not so "calm and classical" as Mrs. Jarley's Wax-Work, Miss Jean Mardin's marionettes come vividly to life the minute she unhooks them and takes control of the wooden crossbar to which they are strung. Simple Simon takes a few churlish steps, strikes a stubborn pose and deliberately drops his bucket on the floor. The more Miss Mardin coaxes him to pick it up the more mulish he becomes. His very chin is definat and he looks more unintelligent than ever. He has a very important part to play in the next production—"Master Skylark"—in fact, almost as important a part as Will Shakespeare himself, and he seems to know it.

The morris dancers, on the other hand, are very willing to rehearse, and as no seat at Perkins Hall costs over 10 cents, they expect a goodly audience of children who have not gone away for the summer. They can't quite manage their sticks yet, but their legs go very well and keep excellent time with the merry Elizabethan music played on the Victrola.

It was in 1927 that Miss Mardin, who was teaching at the Kenmore School, took her fourth grade children to a performance of Tony Sarg's. Enraptured, the children said, "Can't we make some, too?" Miss Mardin said she didn't see why not; and she looked around for instructions. An article by Tony Sarg in an American magazine gave them enough to start with.

In 1928 Miss Mardin stopped her grade-school teaching and took up the marionette work with settlement groups. Women's clubs and organizations for children kept her busy with demands for performances. The classes which she is at present conducting for the Women's Industrial and Educational Union include both school teachers, who are planning to introduce marionette making and operating into their grade-school work, and parents seeking leisure occupation and entertainment for their families.

"Peter Rabbit" appears for only two more performances—today and on July 27. "Master Skylark" is to be shown on August 10, and each succeeding Friday in the month, at 2:30 p. m. Probably the only ten cent show in town.

'Lions' of Mexico To Promote Ideals In Central America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 20—The service clubs as exemplified by the Lions are a "leaven breaking down barriers between nations and cementing international friendships," it was declared here yesterday at the Lions international convention by Mr. Rodolfo M. Fernandez, chairman of the committee on international relations. He said the Lions Clubs of Mexico plan to take the organization's ideals and its aims "to our neighbors on the south, the Central Americas.

"Our committee has found in its study that Lionism assures a continuation and further growth of that spirit which makes for unguarded boundary lines, the use of friendly agreement, accord and arbitration between nations when differences arise, and for development of mutual respect, regard and understanding for each other on which friendly international relations must rest."

Mr. Enrique D. Ruiz, general consul and financial agent of the Mexican Government in New York City, told the Lions that trade between his country and the United States increased the past year and the future is promising. Mexico, he said, is out of the depression and its budget is balanced.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 20 (AP)—Mr. Edward A. Hayes, national commander of the American Legion, in an address yesterday before the International Association of Lions Clubs, charged that "advocates of the regimentation of agriculture, and the so-called new social order, are digging a grave for the Constitution of the United States."

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Georgieff Régime Brings No Change In Sofia's Policies

New Dictator to Keep Friendly With Neighbors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA—The new Bulgarian government is introducing no essential change in Bulgaria's foreign policy. The "captain's revolution" which brought it to power sought internal and not external reforms.

Mr. Kimon Georgieff, the new Prime Minister, who only a few hours previously had executed one of the most expeditious and successful conspiracies in modern European history in an attempt to free Bulgaria from corruption and political demoralization, willingly granted an interview to the Monitor's correspondent.

Mr. Georgieff looks much more like a professor or the editor of a monthly literary magazine than a dictator. He makes no effort to appear impressive, is not nervous or restless, and appears filled with the self-assurance of a man conscious of doing a good deed and doing it right.

He speaks in a rather soft voice, carefully weighs his statements, and seeks to reveal rather than hide his intentions.

His conversation indicated that no vital change is expected in the relations of this country to other states.

In the first place, Bulgaria is not taking sides with any one of the great powers as opposed to any other. She is not leaving the Italian sphere, for example, to enter that of France nor is she joining the Little Entente against Germany. Bulgaria will continue to observe a strict neutrality.

A tendency prevails in some circles to present the new Bulgarian régime as a victory of the pro-Serb elements in Bulgaria and as a great gain for the Belgrade government.

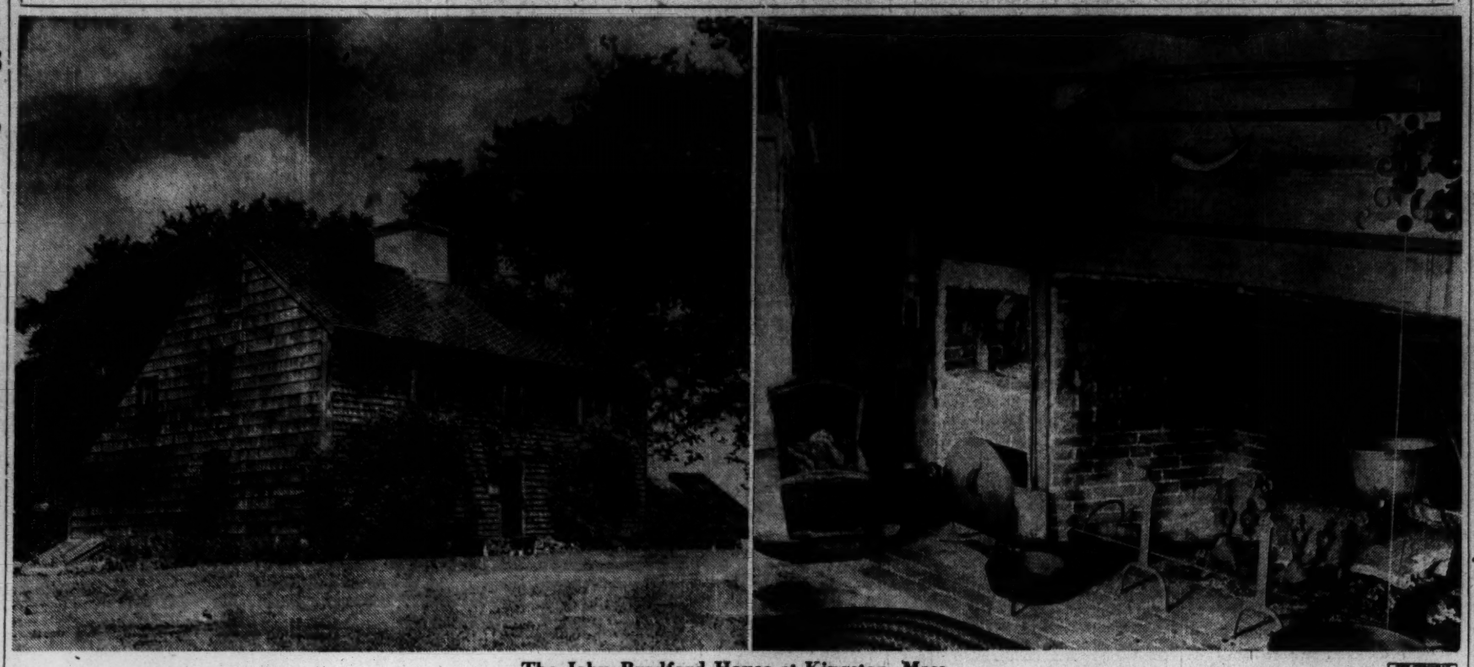
It is true that the political circle Zveno, which furnished most of the men for the present Bulgarian cabinet, has always advocated good relations between Bulgaria and Serbia. The founder and former president of Zveno is president of the Bulgaro-Serb Association here and the new minister of railroads, Mr. Nichola Zaharieff, is vice-president.

Furthermore, the pro-Serb group of the "left wing Agrarians" gave its hearty support to the Bulgarian dictatorship, while in addition, the Georgieff government is opposed to the Macedonian Revolutionary Organization, which is the most powerful anti-Serb group in Bulgaria. The new government also favors the "Protogerovists," a group of Bulgarian Macedonians friendly to Serbia.

Apart from this definite rapprochement with Serbia the new Prime Minister is expected to continue Mr. Nikola Moushanoff's politics of good relations with all of Bulgaria's neighbors. His government is believed to favor the signing of non-aggression pacts with the other Balkan states and the conclusion of a series of bi-lateral Balkan treaties.

It is hoped therefore, that the new government's undoubted good will and desire for peace will clear the way for a permanent and fruitful understanding with its neighbors.

The Seventeenth Century Spruces Up a Bit



The John Bradford House at Kingston, Mass.

Exterior and Kitchen of Structure Erected in 1674 as Restored Under the Auspices of the Jones River Village Club.

Bradford Homestead to Keep Heritage of Pioneer Days

Club Saves House at Kingston Where Grandson of Governor Bradford Lived; Manuscript of "Plimouth Plantation" Preserved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Mass.—Restoration of the Maj. John Bradford House by the Jones River Village Club illustrates an increasingly observable trend toward a more sympathetic treatment of historic New England homesteads.

The oldest portion of the house here was built on land once the property of Governor Bradford, by his son, Maj. William Bradford. The Major erected it for his son John in 1674 when the latter married Mercy Warren, granddaughter of Richard Warren of the Mayflower. At that time the estate included nearly all the land which now is the center of the town of Kingston.

Inside the house flintlock and powderhorn hang above the great open fireplace in the main living room. The kettle and iron pot swing from the bracket above hand-hammered andirons and smoldering logs. Behind the largest pot of all, at one end of the open hearth, is the entrance to the brick oven. The business-like bake-paddle is alongside, rather worn down on one side, suggesting much usage.

One can almost smell the delicious homemade bread and cakes which came out of the oven even as late as the early 1830's when Daniel Cushman and his wife were rearing their 11 children, working the farm, and sharing a weekly barbecue of mutton with the Thomas family who owned the property next door. Their granddaughter well remembers the days when she visited her grandparents in the old house, with extensive farming operations glorifying the old homestead.

Shrine to History

In the handsome white room directly overhead, one can see occasional indications of the eighty-some coats of paint supposedly hidden by the outermost. Beside the comfortable-sized fireplace, rather dangerously near should a fire be kindled, stands an old spinning-wheel. Two spokes are missing as well as the "belt" between wheel and spindle, but otherwise it is ready for duty.

The history of the Bradford House reads like the history of other early pioneer homes with the sons and daughters of the original settlers and their descendants occupying it for well over 100 years. The most precious possession from the standpoint of history, which received careful protection under this roof, was Governor Bradford's manuscript history of the "Plimouth Plantation." The Jones River Village Club feels the fact that this house was the last home to which that most valuable manuscript was rightfully transferred and kept in the hands of rightful owners, would alone be sufficient reason for preserving the home as an historic shrine.

As is recorded in full on the manuscript, Maj. John Bradford lent it to Judge Sewell and the latter gave the Rev. Thomas Prince permission to get it and copy such portions as he wished to keep in his library in the Old South Church. But Thomas Prince, Puritan minister though he was, did as many another borrower of books has done, kept it, and claimed it for his historic library. Following the Revolutionary War it spent a century wandering about, no one knows where, to finally turn up in Fulham Palace in the library of the Bishop of London. It was subsequently returned to Massachusetts with honors.

Housed Immigrants

The last owner of the Bradford House was Mr. Walter Lippincott of Philadelphia, who purchased it in 1911 intending to restore it and preserve it as a memorial to his mother, a descendant of Maj. John Bradford. But neither the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities nor the Society of Mayflower Descendants would accept a house to be preserved as a memorial to an individual without an endowment fund. Until 1920 it continued to shelter Italian families until purchased by the Jones River Village Club as a worthy contribution to the Pilgrim Tercentenary Celebration. It has been restored and refurnished as nearly as possible as it was when the original builders occupied it.

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Culture for All Called Basis Of Danish Schools

System Reaches Fourth of People, Toronto Audience Is Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Folk high schools of Denmark, which are supported but not controlled by the state, are endeavoring to prove that culture should not be merely for the rich, said Prof. Peter Manniche, principal of the International People's College, Elsinore, Denmark, in a recent address under the direction of the National Council of Education at Aurora, Ont. He is returning to Denmark after a lecture tour in India, China and Japan.

These schools, of which there are now 51 in the country, successfully protested against a suggestion to give them a curriculum and examinations, he pointed out, and kept their freedom. One-fourth of the population has attended these schools, which have been of great value in the fight for economic and cultural emancipation.

The radical redistribution of the land in Denmark was described by the speaker, who explained that now the country is a land of many small landowners. There are 5000 owners with more than 120 acres, 65,000 with between 20 and 120, and 135,000 have less than 20 acres. Under a system of government loans the peasants have been enabled to establish themselves on small farms of 20 or 30 acres.

In a short time they were able to repay those loans to the Government, become "freeholders," and able to educate their children. Since 1899 some 16,000 small holdings were established under this system. In 1915, under a new law, a man no longer became owner of the land, but became tenant and the state owner. The land is revalued every three years and the holder pays interest.

The establishment of a farmer's culture at the same time as economic emancipation made coöperation possible, said Professor Manniche. By coöperation between large and small farmers, and the elimination of the middleman, the farmers now receive the benefits of large-scale production. The Danish farmer buys and sells by coöperative methods, and 70 per cent of his household requirements are bought from coöperative stores.

Radio to Aid River Boats

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Twelve wireless stations, 10 on radio-equippped boats and two on land, will facilitate movement of freight on the Missouri River between St. Louis and Kansas City.

Western Farmers Refuse to Leave Sun-Scorched Land

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—The ties that bind farmers to drought-scorched land of the western plains are proving too strong for the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to break.

Though suffering terrific hardship, all except a comparative few are declining FERA's offer of assistance in moving to land that is better watered.

This became known today when Mr. Lawrence Westbrook, assistant administrator in charge of drought relief, let it be known that the population of the drought areas is planning "to stick it out."

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 20 (AP)—The pump and pump supply business was flourishing today in southern Iowa as the unprecedented drought held many areas of that section in its grip. Well diggers also were doing a land office business. Authorities in Manhaska County estimated 300 new wells have been dug in that county and virtually all old wells were being deepened in efforts to get more water.

Old Sol Balks Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

And it comes on top of so many other fairly dry years . . . on top of low prices, and then poor crops . . . at a time when the farmer's resistance is at its lowest.

Which means simply then next winter the Government's task of feeding people won't be limited to the industrial towns. The ordinarily proud and self-sufficient husbandman will need help. He has been promised it by President Roosevelt. But it will make the task of the Administration that much harder. It will make the likelihood of a balanced budget in 1936 more remote than ever. It protracts the emergency.

But it is a situation when all, as brothers, are drawn closer together—East and West, town and country.

"There are political candidates all over Kansas," says Mr. White. "They are barking at every car." Several erstwhile Republican seats may be won back here, too. But probably not more than two or three. The State was extremely close in the Literary Digest poll.

But with weather like this summer's, people in Kansas really are'nt thinking a lot about politics. Forty days, Emporia has had, when the temperature went into three figures . . . and the summer isn't over. Normally, there might have been 20 such days. Rainfall is about one-twentieth of normal for the season.

Yet, Emporia and eastern Kansas are a happy land compared with that corner where Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Texas join. That is the hot-spot of the United States. I couldn't get out there, being headed south, but I talked with plenty of eyewitnesses. The tragedy is the loss of valuable cattle, the seed of future herds.

Government Buys Cattle

The Administration has fortunately done its best to buy the cattle and ship them out of the starvation center, to stockyards. Farmers, even when heavily mortgaged, get $6 clear for each creature. The maximum price is $20. Not much "meat for the unemployed" has come from most of the drought cattle.

The early wheat crop was salvaged in part. But corn almost everywhere is in very dubious shape, as are many other alternative crops toward the South. Heavy rains within a few days, they say around Emporia, would save a lot, but still leave crops dreadfully short.

Every day deceptive clouds float across the skies. Once in a while a region gets a thunderstorm. Some places have been so favored that their crop conditions are almost perfect, but these are very few indeed. Now there are national consequences of the drought:

Effects on National Scale

1. The enormous burden it places upon the Administration, physically and financially.

2. The unfavorable effect it has on Roosevelt prestige. There was said to be, for instance, such a thing as "Roosevelt luck." This was of no negligible political importance. Where is it now? And there are many people, by no means confined to the Ozarks, who regard the drought as a consequence of crop curtailment, of sacrilegeous man made tinkering with natural law.

Finally, there are those more rational farmers who say:

"Where were these smart farm-planners, these brain trusters? Why didn't they consult the weather-man before they went ahead with crop curtailment so heavily? He could have told them that we were at the end of a dry cycle, and bound to have short crops."

All of which are telling arguments. Whether they will be swept overboard when the Government keeps people from starving next winter, or whether that relief will be grudgingly and resentfully accepted, or whether the burden of relief will be just too heavy, are all premature but important questions.

Yesterday and today, I've traveled 600 or 700 miles through the grain lands. It wasn't fun. These rolling prairies weren't beautifully golden as they should have been; they didn't smell like the old-fashioned baker's tray of fresh-baked bread. Instead, there was an atmosphere of brave and tragic struggle.

Yet the foundations of rightness were there. I went into the bank, in Emporia. Farmers were doing business, and getting money, and carrying on. Their belts were tight, but when haven't they been? And the whole town, now looking forward to a period of decreased revenues was none the less on a firm footing. It would pull through, because men there were neighbors and brothers. They would share. Finally better times would come.

And in the dusk, as we drove out past the park Mr. and Mrs. White have given the town, there were hundreds of folks getting what could relatively be called cool, and chatting normally together, and watching the soft-ball game under arc lights. There had been tennis, and there was a swimming pool.

Farmer Stands Firm

It seemed to me that no form of socialism, nor form of communism, could have ordered this community any more sanely. It was Communism in a high form, for a common sense of responsibility seemed to exist.

I liked to think that this feeling was not untypical, that in many other Kansas towns, the same unity would have been shown, and in plenty of towns farther afield. In some places, we all know, there is bitter labor trouble—not the San Francisco kind, but the small-town kind, where a sort of Fascism forces petty demagogues to blackjack and brutalize fellow workers.

On these prairies, browned though they be, there was none of that. The farmer, bless him, will probably always grumble, and will often have cause. But his feet are on and in the good earth.

So it was at Emporia. Here, I reverently thought, is one of the places that is saving America.

Whiskers Foretell A Coming Dry Spell

HANCOCK, N. H., July 20 (AP)—Ephraim Weston's whiskers are so dry they're curling up—a sure sign of a dry spell.

Ephraim is Hancock's weather prognosticator, and the townsfolk say his predictions are just about 99 per cent correct.

He bases his weather forecasts on his full growth of beard, which dries and curls up prior to and during spells of drought, and dampens up a bit and straightens out during the rainy sessions.

In case it is a comfort to anyone—right now Eph's beard is unusually dry and extremely curly.

"Three weeks more of dry weather," is his prediction.

Reich and Soviets May Be Invited To Naval Conference

Davis, Leaving London, Says There Was No Breakdown in Conversations

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 19—The possibility of holding another naval conference—after the 1935 naval conference—to include such countries as Germany and Soviet Russia is being canvassed here coincident with Mr. Norman H. Davis leaving London tonight for Washington, which ends the present phase of the Anglo-American preliminary naval conversations.

It is held the 1935 conference concerns only Britain, the United States, Japan, France and Italy. Difficulties that have already revealed themselves during the preliminary talks, it is said here, make it inadvisable to introduce fresh problems such as Germany and Soviet Russia into what is at present the definitely limited field of the London Naval Treaty of 1930. If, therefore, the five London signatories can agree in 1935 there will then be the opportunity of holding an additional conference to include other powers, should the necessity arise.

In this connection the report that if unable to obtain satisfaction from the conference, Japan will try to get around the five-five-three ratio by building ships for Manchokuo is especially noted here.

Before leaving London, the United States Ambassador-at-large informed the Monitor correspondent there had been no breakdown in preliminary Anglo-American naval conversations which had been very frank, friendly and beneficial, and which would be resumed "when circumstances permit." This is generally interpreted here as October, after the Bureau of the Disarmament Conference has met at Geneva and when the Japanese have intimated their case will be ready

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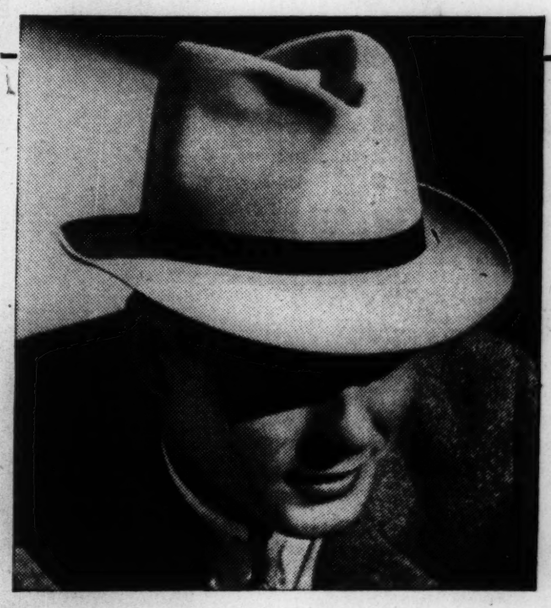
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Czechoslovakia and Russia Resume Official Relations; Masaryk Lauds Peace Move

Step Adds Link to Chain of European Accords, France Believed Back of Line-Up Drawing Little Entente to Soviet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

PRAGUE, July 19—Diplomatic relations between Russia and Czechoslovakia were resumed officially yesterday when Mr. Alexandrowski, new Soviet Ambassador, presented his credentials to President Masaryk.

Replying to Mr. Alexandrowski's presentation remarks, President Masaryk declared that the fight for peace and for its maintenance and strengthening would be the common interest of both states and would bring them ever nearer to each other in the future.

Formal establishment of diplomatic relations between the two Governments marks another move in the scheme of accords which is bringing Soviet Russia into friendly relations with its various neighbors and which is welding a chain of alliances in which France is playing a conspicuous rôle. Czechoslovakia's recognition of Russia following a similar move by Roumania is expected to be followed by like action on the part of Yugoslavia, which completes Russia's friendly relations with the Little Entente.

Many see in these movements the beginning of a European bloc composed of France, Russia, the Little Entente and a Balkin Entente headed by Turkey.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—The Soviet Government's unwillingness to negotiate a new oil agreement with Spain until diplomatic relations between the two countries are reëstablished, is believed here to be the cause of the Samper Government's belated recognition of Moscow announced recently in Cortes by Finance Minister Manuel Marraco.

While Señor Marraco declared that he was confident of obtaining better terms from the Soviet in the new contract, it seems established that Moscow took the initiative in denouncing the existing contract, which allows Spain 19 per cent discount on her approximate annual purchase of 27,800,000 gold pesetas' worth of petroleum.

A simple diplomatic formality, it is pointed out, accrediting by a stroke of the pen of the Spanish Ambassador in Paris to Moscow conjointly, coupled with the naming of the Soviet Ambassador in Berlin conjointly to Madrid, would establish the necessary basis for trade talks.

These have long been demanded by Spanish business interests, and exactly a year ago M. Ostrowsky headed a Russian trade commission on a tour of inspection round Spanish shipyards and industrial regions as possible purveyors of the Russian market.

A demand that the necessary steps be taken to open the Soviet to Spanish products as the only way to bring back prosperity was made in October last by the Madrid Chamber of Commerce. The chamber indicated that while Spain occupied eighth place in the list of countries purchasing from Russia, the U. S. S. R. was forty-sixth in the list of those buying from Spain.

As larger petroleum imports have increased the discrepancy, Russia can serve as an excellent field for trade experiments, since countries where the balance of trade is in Spain's favor are precisely those where a policy of economic nationalism leading to trade restrictions against Spanish trade is being followed. The offer to the Soviet of tariff concessions on its timber was suggested by the chamber as a suitable start to the negotiations.

Monarchy Agreed

Former Socialist Minister Indalecio Prieto revealed in Cortes that immediate recognition of Russia had been agreed upon by the Revolutionary Committee before Don Alfonso left Spain, but that it was not until a Socialist Minister, Fernando de los Rios, took over the State Department that recognition became possible.

Meanwhile the decision to give effect to the diplomatic recognition of the Soviet will please many enlightened Spaniards who over a year ago formed a "Society of Friends of Russia" to bring about a rapprochement between the two countries.

The Roman Catholics and Monarchists, on the other hand, look with disfavor on recognition, fearing possible Soviet propaganda when Spain is covered with a network of Russian consulates. Spain's great need, however, is for new markets for her agricultural products, and the Finance Minister has hinted that offers from other countries to supply Spain with oil gave Madrid a powerful bargaining lever.

Britain Seeks Air Parity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

London, July 20

WHY is Britain's air force to be increased by 41 squadrons? To recover parity with other European nations.

Britain now has 910 "first-line" airplanes. France has 1650, Italy 1500, Russia 1300. When Britain has completed its new five-year program costing £20,000,000, it will have 1310 airplanes.

But there are no limits meanwhile upon simultaneous increases by other nations except for the powers defeated in the World War. Germany, for example, was barred in the Versailles Treaty from having any airplanes. It can now, under the 1926 Air Agreement, have only 86 trained pilots, viz., 36 military and 50 police.

French opinion is generally favorable on the ground that British air strength improves the United Kingdom's ability to guarantee France from invasion under the Locarno Treaty. Germany proposes to use the British plan to reinforce its own claim for air rearmament. Russia and Italy are regarded here as too remote to be materially concerned.

The smaller European states, including Belgium, Poland and Czechoslovakia, have been increasing their air forces, but their total strength is not regarded here as very materially affecting the present situation.

General Strike Off In San Francisco; Oregon Menaced

(Continued from Page 1)

termination of the maritime workers' and longshoremen's strike."

San Francisco read the resolution with a sigh of relief, and turned at once whole-heartedly toward the task of returning to normal living. Within the hour taxicabs reappeared on the streets, motion-picture houses reopened, open-shop restaurants and barber shops unlocked their doors.

The strike had been disintegrating for the better part of three days; street car lines began operation Tuesday morning. Just as it began gradually with the walkout of teamsters three days before the general strike call, its end came gradually. Full restoration of services had not been made at a late hour last night, with most lines of the Market Street Railway and the entire California Street Cable Railway still inactive.

Car Strike Peters Out

The Market Street Railwaymen however, were involved in a private quarrel of their own, that portion of the employees who recently formed a union local affiliated with the A. F. of L. striking on their own account for recognition. Before the conclusion of the general strike so many men belonging to a company union reported for work that lots had to be drawn to see who could take cut the first cars, as routes were gradually reëstablished.

Mr. Samuel Kahn, president of the company, acted as motorman of the first car to operate, while Mr. Bert Hammerstrom, vice-president, acted as conductor.

Teamsters were the only other group of workers, excepting the waterfront men who were not fully back at work. They were not hauling merchandise to and from the Embarcadero, but were considering abandonment of even this cooperation with the striking dockers.

Autos Reappear on Streets

Automobiles returned in great numbers to the city's streets as gasoline became available at most service stations, and parking space, which the day before had been easily found, was once more almost non-existent.

In return for calling off the general strike, the labor council committee asked that troops be withdrawn from the waterfront, in conformity with Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's assertion that if these two actions could be effected, he would be able to settle the maritime strikes in 24 hours.

In view of this, General Johnson was considering a request to Acting Governor Frank Merriam for withdrawal of the militia, but the Governor indicated he might allow the soldiers to remain until he was fully satisfied all danger of violence had passed.

Raking Over the Ashes

With the general strike over, the average dweller in San Francisco faces grave difficulties in discovering the real significance of what has occurred.

Most of the local press has anti-union tendencies, and gives its readers the strong impression that the strike was "crushed by an aroused citizenry," while union leaders, questioned concerning the rather remarkable lack of violence during the walkout, reply that it was due as much to the swift and general compliance of the public with all union requests as to the desire of the strikers to avoid trouble.

The convenient theory that fulminations of a rabble of Communists living on the fringe of labor were responsible for the strike is pushed by some public officials, and finds ready acceptance with a large portion of the people unfamiliar with the operations of local unions.

Spells End of Reds

Whatever the merits of this theory, it appears to have spelled the end of happy days for radical agitators here, who in the past have been tolerantly treated by police and public. Yielding to popular demand, some 350 alleged radicals have been rounded up by police, are being scrutinized by immigration authorities for possible deportation, and face avowedly hostile courts.

Defence of these political offenders is made, when it is made at all, more on idealistic than practical grounds, for the average citizen feels that the radicals have asked for whatever treatment they are accorded through their issuance of inflammatory literature in a time of crisis.

Police assert that radical agitators are in the main insincere exponents of Communism, who conducted their campaigns as a racket among a small group of gullible workers.

Vigilantes Did Thorough Job

At all events, vigilante bands continued to wreck communist centers throughout the city, and Mayor Angelo Rossi announced as a "continuing policy" of his administration the determination to run every radical agitator out of San Francisco.

The acting Governor telegraphed Washington for aid in making such a plan statewide, and was assured that immigration officials would cooperate with him. This latter drive was aimed at radical agitators among the mobile army of agricultural workers who harvest California's perishable crops.

The general strike still held in Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda across San Francisco Bay, but a peace move was under way with some hope that workers would return to their jobs very shortly. In Portland, Ore., and Seattle threats of a general strike were in abeyance.

General Strike Threat Follows Calling Of Troops to Portland

PORTLAND, Ore., July 20 (AP)—National guardsmen camped 10 miles from Portland today, ready to advance on the waterfront with machine guns and light howitzers if maritime pickets interfere with shippers' plans to open the strike-bound port.

Union labor poised over the city its counter weapon, the threat of a general strike if any of the troops set foot on the waterfront.

Eleven hundred guardsmen mobilized hastily last night on orders of Gov. Julius L. Meier, who said citizens of the State, shippers, lumbermen and grain growers urged the action.

The Portland strike strategy committee said the order canceled its promise that a general strike would be held in abeyance pending further negotiations. That was the understanding with Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York, administration emissary assisting in strike negotiations here.

Senator Wagner, who said he regretted Governor Meier felt it was necessary to call out the troops at this time, was assured by the strike committee that 24 hours' notice would be given if a general strike call were issued.

The Portland strike strategy committee charged the move was inspired by employers "determined to prevent a settlement, fearing that the Government board will award to the strikers their just demands."

The committee charged Governor Meier was permitting himself to be "used" by the employers. Ship operators lauded Governor Meier's action in calling out troops. They declared the complete tieup of the port could not continue "forever."

Seattle Police Head Out And Mayor Takes Charge

SEATTLE, Wash., July 20 (AP)—Mayor Charles L. Smith took personal charge of police today after the surprise resignation of Police Chief George F. Howard.

The resignation came in the wake of vicious police battling two days ago with 1500 strikers and sympathizers.

Chief Howard's resignation followed a plea by Mr. Charles A. Reynolds, chairman of the Federal Regional Labor Board, that the opposing sides meet and settle the strike. The only vital point at issue, he said, is control of the dispatchers in the hiring halls.

Mr. J. C. Bjorklund, District International Longshoreman's Association secretary, said he anticipated a new attempt at arbitration shortly, and that if it were submitted to a referendum vote he and other leaders would work for it.

Police, shooting long range gas guns, today drove longshore pickets away from Pier 40 and Pier 41. Several persons were injured by gas.

Alabama Strike Lags

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., July 20 (AP)—Alabama's three-day-old textile strike which union officials claim has called more than 20,000 men from their looms, is marked by peaceful picketing at the 24 plants closed down by the strike. No negotiations for settlement of the strike were in progress today.

Soft Chair Provided For Criminals on Trial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alta—To temper justice with consideration for the comfort of prisoners on trial in the Supreme and District Courts of this city, the hard wooden benches upon which prisoners have sat while in the courtroom are being replaced by comfortable armchairs.

This was the result of a remark by Acting Chief Justice W. C. Ives at a recent trial of a prisoner charged with murder, when the accused man was told by the Supreme Court judge to leave the wooden bench upon which he was sitting in the prisoners' dock and to sit in a comfortable armchair.

Mr. Justice Ives remarked at the time that apparently prison docks in Alberta had been designed by the same man who invented the thumbscrew instrument of torture.

Georgia Cow Sets Milk Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—By producing 16,372 pounds of milk containing 812.97 pounds of butterfat in 365 days, Primate's Czarine of Thomasville has broken the state record for butterfat production, the animal husbandry department of the University of Georgia College of Agriculture has announced. This is more than six times the average annual butterfat yield of Georgia cows, officials said.

Power for Labor And Consumer Urged for Codes

Displace Business Control for Economic Stability, Means Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 20—Sharp criticism of the amount of control concentrated in business under the recovery program was affected here today by Dr. Gardiner Means, financial adviser to Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

Addressing the second Summer Institute for Social Progress, he asserted the most outstanding weakness in the NRA is the inadequacy of consumer and labor representation. Effective control by either of these groups has been shunted aside and business is generally in the saddle making decisions about prices and production, he said. Dr. Means says he believes there is an American way of attaining economic stability, namely to correct the unbalance of control by putting labor and the consumer in a position of real power on the codes.

Something should, he declared, be done in this direction as the next major reform in the NRA machinery in order to obtain prices and a production schedule advantageous to stability.

Dr. Max Lerner, professor at the Sarah Lawrence College, outlined the conditions upon which any program of change depends.

If the "Roosevelt Program" is to succeed, he declared, the great American myths must be enlisted. The middle class must have the program romanticised until there is an emotional upwelling in favor of the Roosevelt objectives.

To succeed, he told the institute, the American program must heed certain national traits such as population makeup; reverence for property, for the constitution, for mechanization, and for freedom; and antipathy for alien methods.

The middle class in America is too large to be liquidated as the small group of monarchists and kuloks were in Russia, he declared. And for this reason, he explained, the middle class would probably thwart any violent program by the proletariat or the capitalists. Any program to work must persuade, not liquidate, the middle class, he warned.

Referring to the fine heritage of Americans for constructive revolutions, Dr. Lerner said there has always been a poet or a great writer to sweep the middle class on to these changes. It is not illogical, he concluded, that the sometimes-called "Roosevelt revolution" might produce someone to dramatize it into success.

Col. Louis M. Howe, confidential secretary to President Roosevelt, spoke here yesterday and reiterated many of the things he said in an interview for the Monitor just prior to his address.

In addition he stoutly defended the Administration's program, not in specific acts but in broad objectives.

Criticism of the New Deal has not taken into account, he said, the desperate obligation to proceed swiftly.

He expressed uncertainty of the exact nature of the course before the United States but repeated over and over his conviction there is no turning back. "Events have made it inevitable that a new house for the entire world must be constructed," he said.

He defended the American program as a middle-of-the-road course. He further declared that nations such as Germany that started from the right and those like Russia that started from the left are moving toward the center where the United States is to be found.

The Boston Day

(Continued from Page 1)

own said the Governor would not close the forests because rain would prevent the need for it. Such prognostication with admittedly no weather expert backing was considered a bold stroke. Who was Mr. DeWolfe to challenge the weather man?

This morning as the rain started falling, the Governor's secretary looked at the reporters, laughed heartily and long. Reporters who had challenged him suddenly found other things to do.

Water

Somerville Geyser

Somerville's quiet of a midsummer day was suddenly broken this morning with a roar heard for several blocks. Bricks and stones flew hundreds of feet. Then a geyser of water shot a hundred feet into the air. A water main had burst. Soon the street was knee-deep, stores were flooded. In the cellar of one four carloads of furniture bobbed about as efforts were made to move it out.

Peculiar twist was a stream shooting across the street, tearing the fire department's signal boxes from their foundations. The stream flowed half an hour before it was cut off causing concern that the water supply was being depleted in the midst of a dry spell.

But Somerville people were needlessly concerned. The State reported that the Boston Metropolitan District water supply, which Somerville uses, has enough water now in its reservoirs to last 20 months.

Recovery

Petroleum Terminal

If Boston Common should have a petroleum terminal built on it, citizens, though indignant at the idea, would have to admit that it was a huge industrial unit. Today work was under way on an area just the size of Boston Common, staked out on the Revere marshes along Chelsea Creek, for the construction of a marine terminal for the Tide Water Oil Company.

Once again the old adage of business following lines of transportation was true. But this time it was the modern truck rather than the railroad. The area chosen is just off the new highway running north from Boston which will connect the East Boston Tunnel with North Shore points and the Newburyport Turnpike.

The oil company will use this as its distribution artery. On its water side the area will permit the unloading of great oil tankers. Taking such advantage of natural topography plus newly-built highways was not achieved in a day. Tide Water has been studying the marketing situation in Boston for years, sees the new terminal as an ideal answer.

Motorists

Island of Framingham

Motorists driving through Framingham and stopping for gasoline have noted a price 17-10 cents higher than they have been paying. Thinking some one station was high they have continued through town to find the price the same at all Framingham stations. Once outside the town again, however, the price has immediately dropped.

Investigation shows a confused situation with no one knowing quite the how or why of it. Today the State Division on the Necessaries of Life started action to determine the reason for the price differential, impelled by complaints from the Framingham Chamber of Commerce. It could see no reason why Framingham should be an island of high-priced gasoline in a sea of normal prices.

Labor

Carmen Await October

Suburban riders saw extra smiles on the faces of their Elevated carmen this morning. An increase in pay had been arranged at a meeting last night to take effect Oct. 1, amounting to 2½ cents an hour.

The increase on a step-rate basis over a period of nine months will give men employed on two-man cars 73½ cents an hour and operators of busses and one-man cars 83½ cents an hour.

2050 for Two

Clerks in the Federal Building who give out examination papers found themselves caught in an unexpected rush yesterday. Two positions had been announced as vacant, one a guard in the custodian service of the post office paying $25 weekly and the other a trade apprentice at the Navy Yard.

A few hundred applicants were expected. The end of the day saw a total of 2050 requests for examination papers. The apprentice post, limited to youngsters from 16 to 22 years of age, alone drew 1125 applicants.

Shipping

Experimental Call

Boston, one day nearer Europe than New York, has had difficulty in breaking down the tradition that New York must be the point of embarkation for the big liners crossing the Atlantic. With an excellent harbor and terminal facilities, the city has languished for major sailings.

Saturday will be an eventful day for the water front. Into the harbor will steam the flagship of the Holland-American Line, the Statendam, a huge 35,000-ton modern liner, making Boston a port of call. Passengers for the ports of Plymouth, Boulogne and Rotterdam will be taken aboard. As the liner backs majestically out an experiment will have been completed.

If this trial call is successful, further calls by Holland-American major liners will be undertaken. Continued success will bring other great ships. The ultimate effect may bring a new lease of life to Boston's water front.

That is why today Atlantic Avenue looked out to sea, eagerly awaited Saturday's event.

Crime

Bank President Guilty

One of the faulty banking practices which marked the conduct of many now-collapsed banks was the certifying of checks by bank presidents when the accounts of depositors were too low to cover.

Adjudged guilty of just such an act, Charles B. Strout, president of the closed Industrial Bank and Trust Company, yesterday was sentenced to one year in the House of Correction and ordered to pay a fine of $2000 by Judge David F. Dillon of the Superior Criminal Court.

Passing sentence the Judge said, "This is the very condition that brought about the recent disaster. It brought into many homes unhappiness and acute suffering."

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Monitor to Interview Political Reporter

MR. RUSH JONES, political reporter and member of the city staff of the Monitor, will be interviewed by Mr. Ernest Beaufort, Monitor news radiocaster, in the weekly interview on Saturday night, July 21, at 8 p. m., eastern daylight saving time, over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. WBZ and WBZA operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. W1XAZ operates on a short wavelength of 31.34 meters.

On the following Saturday, July 28, Mr. Robert Desmond, editorial writer for the Monitor, will be interviewed by Mr. Beaufort, over the same stations at 8 p. m.

Nurserymen Reject Proposed AAA Plan For Sales Control

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 20—Widespread disagreement on the proposed federal marketing agreement for the nursery industry, sponsored by the AAA, was voiced at an open hearing on the proposal, held during the closing session of the American Association of Nurserymen's annual convention here today.

This discussion followed a vote on the agreement taken late yesterday when the convention rejected the agreement with its provision for prices openly arrived at by 27 votes to 20.

The vote of rejection came close on the heels of advice by Mr. Porter R. Taylor, speaking for the general crops division of the AAA, that the agreement be accepted.

Mr. Taylor's analysis of the industry showed it to be suffering from a heavily expanded post-war boom, resulting in heavy production and consequent destructive price cutting. Common practices involving special quotations, credits, discounts or other inducements have become rife, he said, undermining the price structure.

Mexico Seeks Tourists

Mexico is making a concerted effort to attract tourists, and work is being rushed on the Pan-American highway which eventually will run from Maine to lower South America.

Carroll Workers Satisfied

WESTMINSTER, Md., July 20 (AP)—The Carroll Mutual Benefit Association, an organization of employees of the Carroll Manufacturing Company, one of the L. Greif and Bro. clothing factories, announced yesterday a petition was being sent to Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, asking that the employees be "left alone."

Grief's Workers Ask NRA to Keep Plants Open Despite Wages

BALTIMORE, Md., July 20 (AP)—Employees of three plants of L. Grief & Brothers, Inc., pleaded with Government officials yesterday not to cause their factories to be closed after the clothing firm claimed a "moral" victory in restraining the NRA from taking away its Blue Eagle.

Protests against any action which would force their plants to shut down were sent to Washington by employees of the Middleburg Manufacturing Company at Hanover, Penna., the Stewartstown Manufacturing Company at York, Penna., and the Staunton (Va.) Manufacture Company, all Grief affiliates.

The Grief concern, second largest clothing manufacturer in the United States, yesterday was granted a temporary injunction by Judge W. Calvin Chesnut in United States District Court here, enjoining NRA and code officials from forcing the company to pay wages above the clothing code minimum. The Grief counsel expressed the hope that the "moral" effect of the order would forestall any action against the company.

The Grief concern had been threatened by NRA with withdrawal of its Blue Eagle if a concession is not obtained from code authorities concerning wages. It is charged the firm has not paid some $100,000 in wages to employees receiving more than the minimum required in the clothing code. The company attacked constitutionality of the Recovery Act and contended Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA administrator, "has unlawfully and illegally organized, fostered and encouraged an attempted boycott."

San Francisco People Glad They Took Strike So Calmly

Little Violence Took Place in What Was a Situation Packed With Dynamite—Labor Had Much to Do With Good Conduct

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20—Citizens from all walks of life were congratulating one another here last night over the restraint exercised by all concerned during the general strike.

With the exception of pilfering from stores accused of gouging during the early stages of the strike, when a food stortage seemed unavoidable, and a series of raids against Communist centers, the strike passed without violence.

Considering the potentialities of the situation, this is felt to be a rather remarkable record. It is felt to bear out the description of San Francisco which its sons and daughters hold dear. "The city that knows how."

So many things might have happened just a little differently, with tragic results. Labor, for instance, might have voted to make the general strike complete, with such necessary services as water, telephone, electricity, gas, milk and bakery deliveries cut off or impaired. But these were continued. No effort was made to close grocery stores, whose stocks of staple goods were sufficient to meet the emergency.

Chose Police Carefully

The city might have sworn in a great crew of new police, whose lack of training would have caused untoward incidents. Instead, applicants were carefully examined, so that, as the captain in charge remarked, "we won't find we have men on the force whose pictures are in the gallery upstairs."

Union officials might have been unreasonable in a thousand directions, rather than willing to issue permits for special services when need arose, in the exercises of a constant policy of minimizing the distress caused citizens in no way involved in the quarrel.

The public might have resisted the strike militantly, rather than yield to it graciously, asking only for an opportunity to talk the issues over sensibly, and reach a sensible conclusion. As a result, open-shop concerns closed in thousands of cases, and industrial leaders allowed their men to lay off, rather than create a further point for possible violence.

Labor Had Own Police

Union men, on the other hand, organized their own policemen with blue brassards labeled "strike peace committee"—who effectively curbed the small group within the unions which might have enjoyed an occasional fight.

Even oratory was largely devoid of the verbal fireworks which aroused bitter antagonisms, and throughout the strike seemed logically to follow along the path which happily led to an early peace.

To two groups must go special credit for the avoidance of extremes—and local citizens are giving that credit freely. These groups are the police and militia. San Francisco's finest have been noted for their calmness under trying circumstances, and never did they give a better demonstration of it than during the general strike. Equipped with long riot sticks, they mingled on friendly terms with pickets and citizens alike, keeping their eyes single to the preservation of order without favor. On the first day of the strike—the only day in which tension ran high—their gravest duty seemed to be keeping loiterers moving. And this was done, in virtually all instances, with a friendly smile, and a plea for cooperation rather than a command.

Troops Gain Respect

The actions of the militiamen reflected the wise direction of commanding officers and the intelligence of Acting Governor Frank Merriam in refusing to extend martial law into the city when the presence of the military along the waterfront seemed a sufficient stabilizing influence.

So the national guard became a sort of shoreline patrol, keeping a firm but not unkindly order along the wide Embarcadero. Commuters from the east bay cities came to look interestedly for their flashing bayonets, for the picturesque figures they cut in their trench coats and steel helmets as they manned sandbag fortifications in the morning fog. And those whose duties carried them behind the guard lines grew quickly to like the cheery "okay"—with which sentry after sentry allowed them by after a brief glance at their passes.

It was not unnatural, then, that a considerable crowd—considering it was all unnoticed—gathers to watch the elaborate "retreat" staged by the guardsmen on the evening after the strike ended.

War a Good Show

In its own way, it was as good a show as changing the guard at Buckingham Palace, and the troopers, after their days of experience on strike duty, swung along with the air of thoroughly seasoned men to the lilting tune of their band. Company after company filed past the reviewing officers, to wheel and to swing into the gaping doors of the great docks which have become their home. And many a San Franciscoan swelled a bit with pride and felt that the portion of his tax money which went to support the guard might not be so ill spent after all.

Especially when the inherent democracy of the guard was so well put by their commander, Maj.-Gen. David P. Barrows, when he was asked for a comment on the strike's conclusion.

"I have nothing to say," the General replied, "in the way of comment. A soldier may not express opinion on a controversy in which his simple part is to carry out orders given him by the civil executive, the Governor, or President. That is the established American principle and I hope it may continue to be always the American principle, affording examples to less fortunate countries in which the civil power is not always supreme."

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Change of Work for Teachers Of Inadequate Preparation Proposed in Federal Report

Curtailment of Enrollment in Normal Schools Also Advocated—Rural Schools Handicapped by Inefficiency—Higher Standards Sought

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 19—Eliminate the present demoralizing oversupply of school teachers by transferring those inadequately trained to other fields of activity and curtail normal school enrollments to 80 per cent of capacity, is the chief recommendation of a report on teacher education made public here today by the United States Office of Education. The report favoring concerted planning by government agencies follows a three-year survey under the direction of Prof. E. S. Evenden of Columbia University.

The plight of thousands of teachers who are now unemployed and who would not possibly be considered for reëmployment because of incompetence or inadequacy in professional training, "is a matter to arouse our sympathy and challenge the abilities of the many state and national relief organizations and the agencies for vocational rehabilitation," the report comments. "So far as the schools are concerned, the elimination of that group (unprepared) is a matter for congratulation instead of condolence since it makes possible a desirable advance in standards."

Rural Schools Handicapped

Professor Evenden found early in his work on the present survey that rural schools and schools in small towns are forced to accept inexperienced and untrained teachers and that as soon as the more capable of these gain necessary experience they are taken into city school systems. It was further revealed that during the last 10 years, departments of education in colleges and universities have increased the number of students in teacher-preparing curriculums by 40 per cent, while the output of normal schools has trebled.

"The present large annual additions to the surplus of teachers must be stopped immediately if any satisfactory adjustment to this perplexing problem is to be made," the report said. It continued: "To do this properly, records must be made available which will make it possible to predict the number of new teachers for each type of position needed and insure coöperation of the state certification authorities and all institutions in which teachers are prepared."

Five Major Steps

To this end the report recommends that every state, county and city school system responsible for the placement of teachers take five major steps in checking overproduction:

1. Establish standards of educational and professional preparation for each of the different types of teaching positions.

2. Prepare a list of approved institutions in which programs and facilities for the preparation of teachers for each type of position meet adopted standards.

3. Prepare estimates of the number of teachers for each type of position that will be needed each year, a list extending for at least 10 years into the future.

4. Allocate the maximum number of each type of teacher to be certified from each approved institution, and the number that will be accepted from other states.

5. Enforce restricted certification permitting teachers to teach only in those positions or subjects for which they are prepared.

"No new teachers," the report continues, "should be employed nor any former teachers reëmployed who do not meet the present generally accepted standards of two years beyond high school for elementary teachers and four years of college work for teachers in the secondary schools.

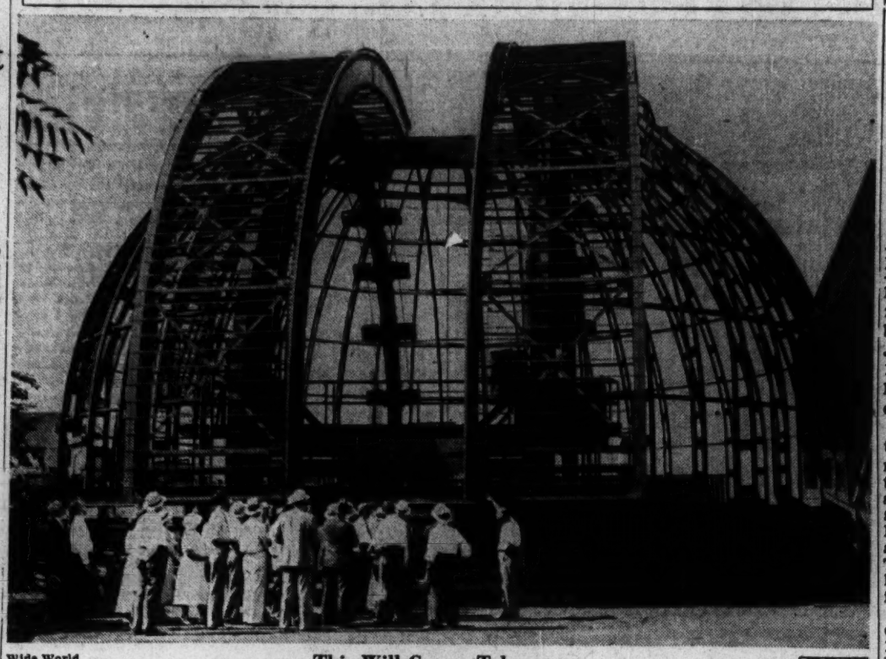
"Each state which has not already done so should set a date as near as educational and economic conditions in the state will warrant when all teachers admitted to the schools will have a minimum of four years of educational preparation above high school. This should not imply identity of content in educational preparation."

Six years of unprecedented growth and expansion in educational services beginning in 1919 proved as upsetting to educational leaders as did the other phases of that stampede of expansion to sociologists, economists and financial and industrial leaders, Professor Evenden asserts.

"Not until 1926-27 was there any evidence that the supply was overtaking the demand and that perhaps the 'new era' had limits," he said

When the findings of the survey are published in their final form, they will convince the educational world that American teachers should be better prepared, the report concluded. Furthermore, preparation of teachers should be more professionally effective; careers should be protected by an adjusted supply of new recruits; and "there never was a time in our history when conditions were as favorable to these advances as they are right now."

They Are Not Looking at the Bears



Wide World

This Will Cage a Telescope

Dome Is Said to Be the Second Largest of Its Kind in the World and Has Just Recently Been Completed.

The dome, which will house an eight-inch reflecting telescope, will form the main unit of the McDonald Observatory of the University of Texas, on Mt. Locke, near Ft. Davis, in Texas. It is so nicely balanced that it takes but a finger's touch to move it on its track, which enables it to watch the heavens for 24 hours.

Postal Surplus First Since 1919, President Hears

Excess of $5,000,000 for Fiscal Year Announced on Hawaiian Cruise

ABOARD U. S. S. NEW ORLEANS ACCOMPANYING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, July 20 (AP)—Pleased by a visit at sea from the navy dirigible Macon and a favorable report from Postmaster-General James A. Farley on postal finances, President Roosevelt cruised toward his Hawaiian vacation ground today.

Last night the President, aboard the cruiser Houston, made public a message from Mr. Farley, reporting that the Post Office Department showed a surplus of approximately $5,000,000 for the fiscal year ending last June 30. It was the first surplus shown by the department since 1919. The President wirelessed Mr. Farley his congratulations on the showing.

The visit of the Macon to the cruisers Houston and New Orleans, 1200 miles out at sea, made history. Never before has a giant ship of the skies made contact with a naval craft carrying the President of the United States. Preceded by two of its tiny planes, the Macon came out of misty skies and hovered over the Houston, dropping a bundle of papers for the President.

Before the Macon headed back to its base at Sunnyvale, Calif., President Roosevelt sent a message of praise to its officers.

Today the President was occupied with a long-range study of national affairs, including selection of members of the new Federal Railroad Mediation Board and the Railroad Retirement Board which will administer the new Pension Act. He is expected to announce appointments soon.

Although keeping in touch with the Pacific coast strike situation, he made no public comment on the end of the general walkouts at San Francisco and Oakland.

Stone Writings 2000 Years Old Found by Archæologist Near Fiji

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Mr. A. J. Vogan, a member of the Polynesian Society, who returned to Sydney recently, brought with him seven plaster casts of some ancient writings, said to have been done by Chinese 2000 years ago, which he discovered in the Yasawa Islands, north of Fiji. For the last 20 years Mr. Vogan has devoted himself to the study of the archæology of the western Pacific.

Mr. Vogan said that other races besides the British had spread over the Pacific and then disappeared. He collected what evidence he could of the old occupants of the "Summer Isles of Eden," who went there from Indo-China, Africa, Arabia and elsewhere and vanished as races, leaving their imprint upon the heredity of the island natives.

He constructed bridges in the main cave, which is 100 yards long, 30 feet wide, and 180 feet high, and covered by 30 feet of water. The bridges enabled him to make casts of the writings, copies of which he will probably send to museums. At one end of the island he found a wonderfully carved figure of a man, seated, with a baby kissing him. The group is about 50 feet high. He also found a carved head. All the carvings were works of art.

Alabama Gets Airport Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Alabama has been allocated $135,000 by the Federal Relief Administration to assure completion of landing fields at the 37 airports begun by the Civil Works Administration, with assistance of contributions in the locality of each airport.

Army's Bombers Stay Overnight At Minneapolis

Winnipeg Next Stop on Alaskan Flight—Navy Fliers at Astoria

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 20 (AP)—En route from Washington, D. C., to Alaska, nine army bombing planes landed at Wold-Chamberlain Field here at 5:05 p. m., central standard time, yesterday.

The tenth ship, piloted by Capt. Westside T. Larson, navigation officer of the flight, which was forced to turn back after the flight got under way, arrived a short time later.

The fliers remained in the city overnight and took off for Winnipeg Canada, their next stop, early today.

The fliers were entertained here last night at a dinner by the Civic and Commerce Association, at which Lieut. Col. H. H. Arnold, commanding officer of the flight spoke.

ASTORIA, Ore., July 20 (AP)—Six naval seaplanes, en route to Alaska, landed at Tongue Point anchorage near here late yesterday completing their flight from Paradise Cove, Calif.

Millions in Taxes Must Be Paid By Whitney Estate

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP)—Harry Payne Whitney, sportsman, left a net estate of $62,808,829.46 when he passed on Oct. 26, 1930, a transfer tax appraisal filed today showed. The gross value was placed at $72,740,838.97, and it was estimated there had been a shrinkage of about 30 per cent in the value of the estate, due to the decline in the value of securities.

The Federal Government will collect $7,902,602 in taxes. The state inheritance tax will be $9,513,013. The total federal tax is $11,415,615, but under the law the amount of the state tax is deductible from the amount which must be paid to the Federal Government, it was explained by Mr. R. J. Baradel, of the internal revenue office.

The bulk of the estate was in securities which the state tax department valued at $64,155,422.38. In addition, the list of assets included real estate appraised at $4,075,270.67; cash and notes receivable, $2,994,525.63, and miscellaneous items, $1,515,620.29.

Mr. Whitney's private car Wanderer and its contents were appraised at $25,000, and his yacht Whileaway and its contents were valued at $62,500. His horses at Jamaica were valued at $151,500 and others at Yonkers at $17,500.

Round-the-World Plane Caught Fire in Ohio

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 19 (AP)—A round-the-world tour by seaplane which started yesterday at Chicago and nearly came to a fiery end here was halted for repairs today.

Two members of the seaplane's crew were recovering from burns received in extinguishing the fire in the plane which forced Mr. W. H. Alexander, commander of the flight, to set the ship down on Lake Erie. Those injured were Maj. W. C. Brooks of Lincoln, Neb., and Lieut.-Commander John W. Iseman, New York, co-pilots. The plane came down about 1000 feet off Edgewater Park Beach here and narrowly missed a motor boat with three occupants. Mechanics said it will take three days to recondition the seaplane.

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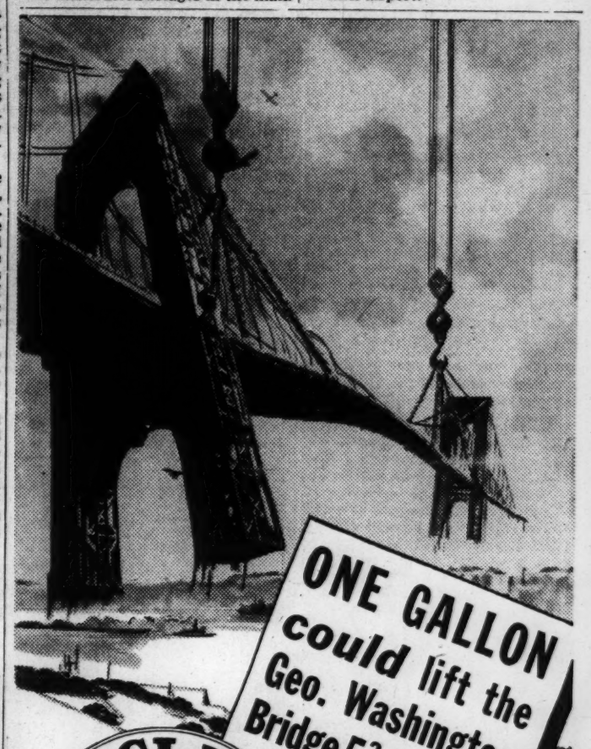

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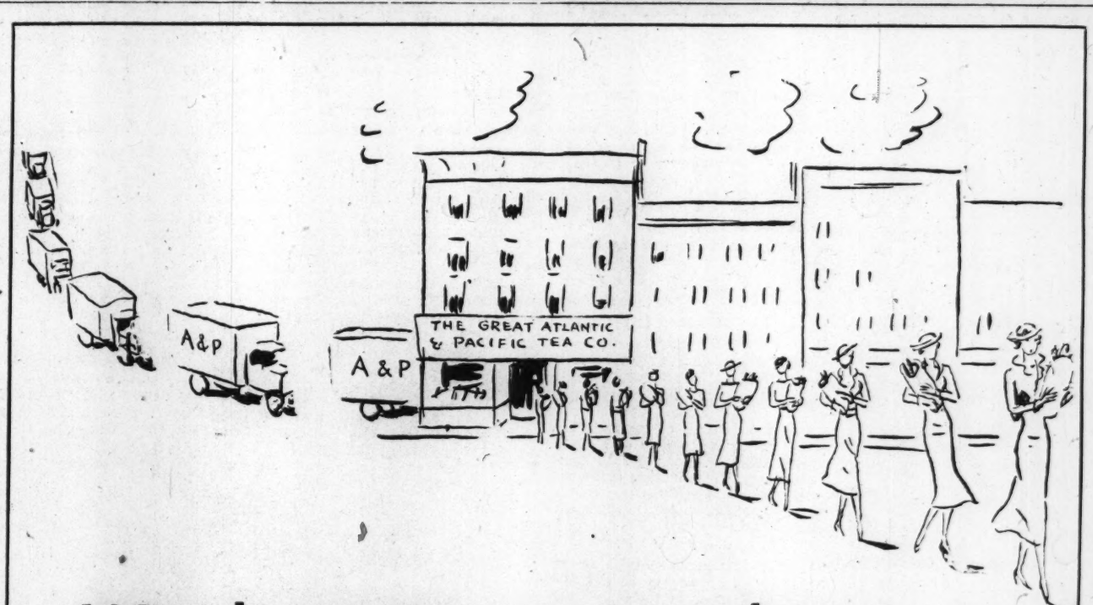

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THOMPSONVILLE, Route 5
90 Enfield Street
R. W. Smith Prop.

WEST HARTFORD, Routes 101 and 185
Albany Ave. and N. Main St.
C. M. Pierce, Prop.

MASSACHUSETTS

ATTLEBORO
Baker & Baker Prop.

BRIGHTON—Oak Square
Dutchland Farms, Inc., Prop.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Relishes Now Have Their Kitchen Innings

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Pickles for the Home Plate

Filling Our Supply Bases From Garden and Market

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MIDSUMMER and every home maker's thoughts turn to using or stowing away for future use nature's abundant offerings in gardens and fields. Most of us have our pantry shelves already lined with rows of jams and jellies made from early summer's berries. And some of the more ambitious of us have cold packed the whole fruits for winter's pies and have done mysterious things with green apples and earliest peaches.

But now, in the lull betwen the season's first berries and the later pears, grapes and peaches, is the time to begin to peer under the cucumber vines for lurking pickles and to snatch future jars of piccalilli from off the tomato bushes and cabbage plants.

This first recipe is for uncooked sweet pickles and the secret of its success is to have each cucumber thoroughly dried before dropping it into the pickling solution. The least bit of water will weaken the vinegar and cause the pickles to soften.

Uncooked Sweet Cucumber Pickles

Mix together the following ingredients:
1 gallon vinegar
1 teaspoon saccharin
1 cup salt
3 tablespoons mixed pickling spices
1 cup fresh grated horseradish or
1 bottle prepared horseradish. This should be done one day before starting to use.

It is not necessary to have all your cucumbers at one time for this recipe. They may be added a few at a time, as they are gathered from the vines, and may be stored in either open crocks or sealed jars.

Bread and Butter Pickles

Chop
4 large onions and
2 bell peppers. Slice
3 quarts large cucumbers without peeling. Sprinkle with
½ cup salt and allow to stand for 3 hours. Drain and cover with
1 quart vinegar,
3 heaping teaspoons mustard seed,
3 teaspoons whole cloves,
3 teaspoons stick cinnamon,
1½ cups brown sugar. Bring to a quick boil and seal immediately.

Then there is India Relish which can be made at this time of year, before the tomatoes are ripe, or it can be used after the frost has killed the vines that are still full of green fruit.

India Relish

Allow to stand over night
4 quarts green tomatoes sprinkled with
1½ cups salt. Next morning drain and add
1 medium size cabbage chopped fine.
6 onions, chopped,
3 red peppers,
2 green peppers,
6 cups white sugar. Into a muslin bag put
2 tablespoons celery seed,
2 tablespoons mustard seed,
1 tablespoon whole cloves,
1 tablespoon stick cinnamon and add to first mixture. Then cover all with
3 quarts vinegar and cook for 40 minutes. Seal hot.

Piccalilli is very like India Relish only that it is not so sweet. The above recipe may be used for it by substituting 1 pound brown sugar for the 6 cups of white sugar.

Mustard Pickles

Cut into 1 inch pieces
1 quart onions
6 green peppers
3 red peppers
1 quart string beans
1 quart carrots
1 quart green tomatoes
2 large heads of cauliflower. Add
2 quarts shelled lima beans. Cover with water and cook until just tender, not soft or mushy. Drain and add
1 quart cucumbers and cover with a brine made from
1 cup salt
1 gallon water. Allow to stand over night. In the morning prepare the following sauce:
Scald
1 quart vinegar, with
1½ cups sugar. Mix
1 cup flour
1 tablespoon turmeric
6 tablespoons dry mustard with enough water to make a smooth paste and add to the boiling vinegar. Cook carefully for 2 minutes and then add the drained vegetables and bring all to a quick boil. Seal hot.

Pickled Watermelon Rind

Soak
2 pounds pared watermelon rind over night in
¼ cup salt and
1 cup water. Drain and cook the rind in fresh water until tender.
Prepare the following pickling solution:
2 pounds sugar
1 pint vinegar
1 pint water
1 teaspoon whole allspice
1 teaspoon whole cloves
1 tablespoon stick cinnamon
1 lemon sliced thin. Add the melon rind and cook until it becomes soft and transparent. Seal hot.

* * *

Almost everyone knows how to can fresh fruits and vegetables. But not everyone knows how to combine various fruits and vegetables into delicious new concoctions—how mentally to "taste" and plan whether or not certain odd-sounding combinations would blend into palatable mixtures.

Do you know that cantaloupe or watermelon makes glorious conserve and marmalade? Here are some out-of-the-ordinary combinations using them with fruits and nuts.

Cantaloupe Conserve

Combine
1 pint cubed cantaloupe,
1 pint cubed tart apple,
1 medium size orange, cut fine, juice and grated rind of
1 lemon,
2⅔ cups sugar. Cook until thick and clear. Then add
½ cup blanched, chopped almonds. Put into glasses and cover with paraffin.

Watermelon Conserve

Cube
1 pint of the white portion of watermelon rind and cover with
1 quart water and
2 tablespoons salt. Boil 20 minutes, then drain and cover with cold water. Bring to boil again and cook until the rind is perfectly tender. Drain and add
1 orange, cut fine,
1 lemon sliced,
1½ cups sugar,
1 cup cider. Cook until thick and clear. Then add
½ cup chopped walnuts. Turn into glasses and when cold cover with paraffin.

Tutti-Frutti Conserve

Combine
1 cup diced cantaloupe
1 cup diced tart apple
1 cup diced peaches
1 cup grated pineapple
1 cup orange juice
3 cups sugar.
Cook rapidly until the mixture is thick and clear. Seal hot.

By Percy Rainford—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An Episode Called by Its Painter, Mrs. Berta Briggs, "Moonlight and Mrs." "Mrs." Discovers Her Husband Holding a Tryst With the Moon.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Willett Studios

This Very Important Pelican Will Never Make an Effort to Change the World by Expressing an Unpopular Opinion. In fact, He is a Stuffed Shirt.

Satire With Bird Paintings

By **Helen Johnson Keyes**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.

MRS. BERTA BRIGGS is a story writer whose characters are the large birds and whose medium is water color. Her birds are people—and if they should feel dishonored by this comparison they have, fortunately for us, no means of indicating it. The significance of the stories which Mrs. Briggs paints is boldly presented and is the result of obliterating facts that have nothing to do with the drama with which she is concerned. The records of ornithology do not interest her, nor geographical habitats. She is not primarily a student of natural history, but of character—bird character, which very often comments incisively on human habits.

For instance—Mrs. Briggs likes to poke fun at the pompous. Her "After Dinner Speaker" is a consequential stork who discourses on a forest rostrum when all but two of his audience have stolen away and those two are fast asleep. And where in our social or political system have we known her pelican, "The Stuffed Shirt"? At what dinner tables, in what legislatures have we seen him keep silence when an opinion might have changed some rotten order,—but at the cost of a rumpled bosom?

A Reformer Is the Shoebill

An idealist and a reformer, on the contrary, is her African shoebill, who was the companion of a missionary. The bird has a strangely square head, an orator's bill, eyes like green crystals. He wears a clerical collar and his locks are a little long in the back. Standing on his native heath he views the world with pity for its shortcomings and passionate faith in its nobility.

Among the weariest looking birds in her world are some of the storks. The weight of negation is on their crumpled shoulders, their height totters over toward the earth, and they are ragged. In depicting a group of them as "The Unemployed," Mrs. Briggs has dipped her brush in somber thoughts.

Between an artist's way of working, however, and an interpreter's comments there is always a gap. Of course Mrs. Briggs does not watch the birds that she is sketching until one of them looks like a stuffed shirt and another like an inveterate orator. These resemblances just happen. Mrs. Briggs' interest is in the birds, whatever they do; and if they insist on satirizing humanity, why, it makes drawing them a little more fun, that is all. But to her public the deftness of her raillery is irresistible. And it is true that at times she deliberately develops a posture into a cartoon which states her opinion about some current event—such as the destruction of the Rivera mural in Rockefeller Center.

Mrs. Briggs' backgrounds never set up against the subject of the painting a rivalry of interest, but like the musical accompaniment of a solo instrument, they throw into relief the significant composition.

"I have been putting my toucans into fruit trees," she said, "because the colored fruits go so beautifully with their gay bills. What was my surprise, however, when an ornithologist informed me that toucans really live in fruit trees and subsist on them!"

Mrs. Briggs has been painting only about five years. She came to it, however, after thorough training in design, which she received from Mr. Arthur Dow of Columbia, Mr. Ralph Johannot of Pratt Institute, and Mr. Ernest Batchelder of Minneapolis. She did block printing, distinguished metal work, and other craft; and also she lectured on the history of art and architecture. But the cause of her sudden impulse to express herself in water colors remains obscure.

Unfolding in the Dark

"I think, however," she commented, "that things which seem to happen suddenly have usually been unfolding very steadily in the dark, like that amazing moonflower which at one moment is a tight bud and the next a full-blown flower on its vine."

During far-flung travels Mrs. Briggs painted, at first, landscapes, and always in water color. Her technique in several ways is individual. For instance, she paints on dry paper and very often gives plastic interest to her backgrounds by crosshatchings in color which are sometimes almost iridescent.

"A well-known painter who was examining my work," she laughed, "asked where I had studied painting, and when I replied, much abashed, that I had never studied it anywhere, he relieved my embarrassment by exclaiming, 'Why, you lucky woman!'"

But finally one day a large aquatic bird burst in upon a landscape, planted the flag of a possessor in Mrs. Briggs' soil and established a permanent claim. It is evident that she feels a sense of having arrived at something ultimate in making her bird portraits. They are what she wants to go on doing.

"This is the way I make my notes," she said, opening a book of sketches made in front of the great aviary at the New York Zoölogical Park in the Bronx. With skillful economy of line she had indicated in pencil the essentials of each bird's character. Here, among others, was the fragile egret, trembling in the fluff of its own charm, and two spoonbills, admirably made to stir broth, but heavy of foot; and a group of ibis, with heads too small for thoughts but long, loquacious bills as a compensation. These were the elements of her plots, which she built up at home into dramas, fusing them into comedy, delivering her message in salient forms and strong colors. The egret, too sensitive for sunlight and a rough world, wandered off into the twilight green of the forest and fell asleep. The two spoonbills were left alone at a dance to ponder a foolishly frivolous world attuned to jazz instead of broth; and a group of ibises settled everything satisfactorily by conversation instead of thought.

Instead of seeking a north light, Mrs. Briggs paints in a studio with a southwestern exposure and loves it. The walls are a soft green, and there is a feeling in it of sedges and pools. She likes rooms and when she was for two years president of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors, she arranged and decorated the Argent Galleries, the home of that association. And, of course, she likes people or she would not poke so much fun at them.

A Lazy Afternoon

Adventures in Home Making

By **Mrs. Harry A. Burnham**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE air is sultry. The clouds hang heavy with long delayed showers. An occasional faint breeze stirs the woodbine which clambers along the south end of our porch.

I have propped myself up in one corner of the hammock and am prepared to welcome any happy thoughts which present themselves for the "Adventures" column. But it is, apparently, not an adventurous day, just a quiet, lazy, meditative one.

Across the road I can glimpse the spring house in the side of a dark, noisy hillside just back of my neighbor's home. She has just come out to put some freshly-made butter into the cool house. As she turns she waves to me.

* * *

I have known this neighbor of mine only a few weeks, but she seems to have been an old friend with whom I have walked and talked many days. We enjoy the same books. We like to listen together for the birds. We have long visits in the quiet evenings when the whip-poor-wills chant their monotonous song from the river banks and fireflies circle over the corn field.

A horse-drawn carriage is coming along the road. As it approaches the woman who is driving waves to me and I recognize Mrs. Jones who lives on a farm at the top of the hill. It is a lonely place measured by urban standards, but the windows of the house command a view which embraces miles and miles of rolling hills and fertile valleys, backed by the varying shades of purple and fainter blue of distant mountains that roll their massive layers on into another state.

Mrs. Jones does hooked rugs in her spare time, making her own patterns and using burlap bags for the foundations. She proudly showed me one which was a gem of color and design. Onto a piece of burlap scarcely a yard square she had patterned the view from her living-room window. That she has a real love and appreciation of the grandeur which lies all about her was proved to me when she said, "I thought that I might sell this rug if anyone would care to buy it, but I've changed my mind. It is going to hang on my wall this winter when our hills are covered with snow, to remind me of summer." After a pause she said, "I ought to make a snow one next winter. You city folks have no idea how beautiful it is here in the winter."

* * *

In a field just within my vision men are hurrying to get in the last load of dry hay before the storm breaks. I feel like urging them on much as I used to urge "our team" at football games. One young man, tanned a deep brown, and with "muscles and sinews of iron," is tossing great forkfuls of dry clover onto the heaped wagon. A man on top of the load skillfully places each contribution into just the spot where it will add balance and symmetry to the load. A young lad is "raking after" with long, graceful sweeps of the wide rake. They are artists, every one of them.

Ah! The load rumbles up the runway and under cover just as the first flash of lightning breaks open the clouds and the first drop of rain that we have had for weeks spatters onto my paper.

The air will be clearer and more conducive to "adventure." Meditation is, however, sometimes a rest from adventure, and this is a sweet, meditative corner of the world.

Courtesy of the Velvet Guild, Inc. to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. By Robert Bagby

Summer Evening Wrap

Charming in color and design is this wrap of powder blue transparent velvet. The scarf collar ties in a knot and the elbow sleeves are voluminously full. From Adolf Brieff,

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

To Keep Cheese from Molding

Every housekeeper knows how difficult it is to keep cheese from molding. If you have a larger piece than you are going to use at once, or if you have a piece that has become moldy, first scrape off the mold and cut out all the moldy spots. Put a small amount of water in a saucepan on the fire. Cut the cheese into it and stir with a fork or spoon until it is all dissolved. Pour into a mold or dish and it will cool into a very nice consistency. Then when you wish to make a cheese dish, dissolve it in hot milk or in a cream sauce. I have also found it very convenient and delicious to cut into slices for sandwiches. I have kept cheese fixed in this way for two weeks and am sure it could be kept much longer.

A Muslin Binding for Berry Pies

When your berry pie is ready for the oven, take a strip of old white muslin about 1½ inches wide, wet it thoroughly and bind it firmly around the edge of the pie. When the pie comes out of the oven, gently pull off this binding. Not only have you saved all the delicious juice, but you have also kept your oven clean.

Mrs. M. S. D. California.

* * *

Egg Cartons for Fruit

For traveling or picnicking, small fruits such as cherries, plums or apricots, may be carried without bruising if put in a cardboard egg carton. We also use the flat cardboard egg trays for picnic plates.

Mrs. R. V. J., Idaho.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by K. Mulready

Fashions After Dark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

THE evening dress of summer satin occupies a spotless position. It is shown in pastel colors as cool as sherberts, and in white. Some satins are crinkled and these manage to look coolest of all—breeze-blown. Of course satins are formal, but after wearing "amusing" frocks made of peasant tablecloths, department store draperies, and string, it is exciting to play princess in a shimmering and elegant fabric.

Black is still to the front for restaurant dining. The dress may be of net, lace, chiffon, taffeta, stiffened muslin, or even satin. According to the latest mode, it should be worn with a brimmed hat of yellow felt and yellow chamois or suède gloves. Thus it becomes like a dark night under the moon!

Even if one cannot attire oneself in all the new materials, it is impressive to toss off a few names, such as chichi, a tucked fabric used for entire dresses; and Bedlington, a bright floss fringe, very feathery looking.

Frilly petticoats in colors contrasted with the frock are important for evening. Slashed seams and sudden vagaries in the hem-line give them a chance. The hem-line is full.

Augustabernard has introduced a flounce which has attained popularity. It is a shirred side panel which gives width to a skirt already slashed in the front and back.

A new note in the dinner gown is one that contrasts the materials of the front and back of the bodice. A favorite contrast is black net for the back and for long sleeves, and opaque crêpe for the front.

Cobwebby meshes will restore to lace this fall the prestige which it has somewhat lost as a formal fabric. Cellophane lace, which is in the feathery category, will be high style. De luxe materials and simple lines seem to be the approaching mode. Metallic effects already are glinting in the fashion landscape. Fringes, particularly the cellophane strip fringe which has been popular for capelets, is one of the incoming trimmings; and silk fringes will also be used.

The tunic, either as a definite silhouette or as a suggestion, is used in evening styles as well as in day-time ones.

Natural flowers are much worn in the hair this summer—gardenias, petunias, orchids and camellias, in particular.

H. J. K.

For the Moors

The moorland suit of Scottish tweed, from London, shown at left, includes plus fours, cut to give the appearance of a pleated skirt, and worn under a plain wrap-over skirt which can be unclipped and used as a cape, or spread on the ground for a rug. The pleats of the coat are put in with elastic in order to give the utmost freedom to the wearer, and elastic used in the side pockets affords ample space for carrying many sports gadgets. A plain round felt hat with a brim, strong woolen stockings and Norwegian leather waterproof shoes buckled at the side, complete the outfit.

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A Lady in Arkansas

PROVED PEQUOT FOR HERSELF

Surely the lady who wrote this letter came, at least originally, from Missouri! She writes:

"Your advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor influenced me to give Pequot sheets a try. I became really interested in proving to myself that Pequots are strongest, most uniform, and have least sizing. I submitted them to more than average wear, and real hard washing. After approximately one year's usage, they look and feel like new. As a result, I am buying more—this time a whole dozen!

"The 'Quick-Pick' tabs are very helpful, since we have two sizes of beds."

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or a restful one ?

HORSEBACK RIDING over forest trails—is that your special vacation interest? Would you rather go swimming, paddle a canoe, or rest, read and enjoy the scenery?

Whatever your vacation desires, you may solve the problem of "Where to Go" by consulting the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. They are a veritable travel directory for every season and every part of the world, offering many types of recreation. They will help you to find just the place you will enjoy most—at the price you can afford.

A selected group of advertisers features, each Tuesday and Friday, desirable hotels, resorts and travel facilities; other advertisements of interest appear Wednesdays in the Monitor's Weekly Magazine Section, and also on other days throughout the Monitor.

The Home Forum

A Victorian Interlude

IS IT POSSIBLE that, just as Victorian furniture has got beyond being a horror and arrived at the stage of quaintness, so Victorian literature is going to return to a more honorable repute than it knew in the earlier years of this century? Twice within the past week, in widely separated towns, I have come upon persons who are reading "John Halifax, Gentleman" again. These two instances, obviously, make only the frailest phantom of a straw to show which way the wind is blowing; or, to change the figure, they make a pretty insecure peg upon which to hang a thesis. Change the thesis to a surmise, and the peg may be just about strong enough to hold the weight.

Certainly Miss Mulock's "John Halifax, Gentleman," published in 1857, is now regarded as good Victorian. It is hard to believe that it was once a disturbing book, that ruffled some readers of the late 1850's almost as much as "Robert Elsmere" upset those of the eighties or "The Silence of Dean Maitland" those of the nineties. To most of us at present, not skilled in the variations of true-, baroque-, and neo-Victorian, "John Halifax, Gentleman" seems a pure type. For all its claims for democracy, it exudes class distinctions on every page. It complacently accepts, without question the subordinate position of woman. It is decorous to the point of prudery. It is sentimental, and it is thoroughly didactic.

* * *

Miss Mulock (Dinah Maria Mulock Craik) wrote about fifty novels. Of these "John Halifax, Gentleman" alone survives. It has been kept alive partly by an occasional reader and by hopeful English teachers who persist in putting it on their lists of outside reading; but principally it survives as a piece of social history, rather than as a piece of literature. It lives as a revelation of its times.

And yet, as I have indicated earlier, Miss Mulock's views on several questions were not those held by the majority of her readers. Perhaps it is fairest to say that her opinions were not conventionally Victorian, though her attitude was unalterably so. In some ways, she belonged to the advanced guard of thought. For one thing, she was a nonconformist in a conforming world. Moreover, she was democratic in a world that, despite the first Reform Bill and the rise of a strong middle class, was socially aristocratic. She chose for her central character a self-made man. In a society that still was inclined to think that too much money was bad for working people, she pictured an employer who looked out for his people in hard times. At the same time her attitude was characteristically Victorian, for her self-made man, her John Halifax, was born a "gentleman." He never forgot that circumstance and his creator never lets her readers forget it. He upset the long-preserved equilibrium by working his way up from collecting hides for a tanner, to owning a cloth factory and being received by the local gentry; but the implication is that he was only getting back to the stratum in which he belonged by virtue of the fact that his father—whom he could not remember—had inscribed himself in his little Greek testament, as "gentleman."

The humanitarian impulse was strong in Dinah Mulock. She visited the ancient town of Tewksbury, and, instead of looking at its picturesque old houses, its gracious Abbey and shining river, she saw its narrow streets, close and crowded, and its wan population. Under the name of Norton Bury, she made this Tewksbury the scene of part of her novel. She wrote sweetly about a happy English home, kind, strong Papa, gentle, devoted Mamma, affectionate brothers and sisters, living at a pleasant distance from the factory that gave them affluence; but she knew about bread riots and she sympathized with those who clamored for food. It is true that she had not thought the matter through. Her humanitarianism was a first-aid kind of policy, a form of patronage bestowed by the well-to-do upon the poor, but it was genuine.

* * *

Miss Mulock set the time of her story in the years of the half century preceding its publication. It began in 1794, when John Halifax was a penniless lad of fourteen, and ran on to about the time of writing. It, therefore, embraced the reigns of George IV and William IV, and twenty years of Victoria's long supremacy. During those years the Catholic Emancipation Bill was passed, also the first Reform Bill which extended the franchise to the middle class; popular education began under the new system of National Education, Chartism did its work, labor was banding itself together in organization. Robert Owen, Charles Kingsley, and Frederick Denison Maurice were setting many English men and women to thinking about reforms in behalf of factory workers and the poor. Newspapers were spreading information into the villages, and inexpensive magazines were becoming a means of popular education, a work in which Miss Mulock's husband, George L. Craik, was a pioneer. The telegraph and steamship had come. There was a quickening of thought along with easier communication, and there were startling innovations and confusions. But how moderate seems the tempo of those changes to a reader of the present day, and how firmly rooted in the past were a great majority of the provincial men and women who made up Miss Mulock's army of earlier-Victorian readers. And how cold they still were to the rise of new dynasties and new thought, such as Miss Mulock pictures in her novel.

Consequently she presented her comparatively liberal views in a manner strictly conventional and became a popular writer in a world that knew Thackeray and Dickens, the Brontës and Trollope, Kingsley and Reade, Lord Lytton and Disraeli, a world of "Cranford" and "Tom Brown's School Days," of Wilkie Collins, Charlotte Yonge, and the Hon. Caroline Elizabeth Sarah Norton.

I have not learned how much the two readers of "John Halifax, Gentleman" whom I discovered are enjoying the book. Their action prompted me to unearth it, not as I expected from some corner in my own bookshelves, but, with a little difficulty, from the public library. My own reaction was that I could endure to read it for its reflection of the life and conditions of its time; but that as a novel it was chiefly a curio, whose quaintness would increase with age, like a well-preserved piece of horsehair furniture.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG.

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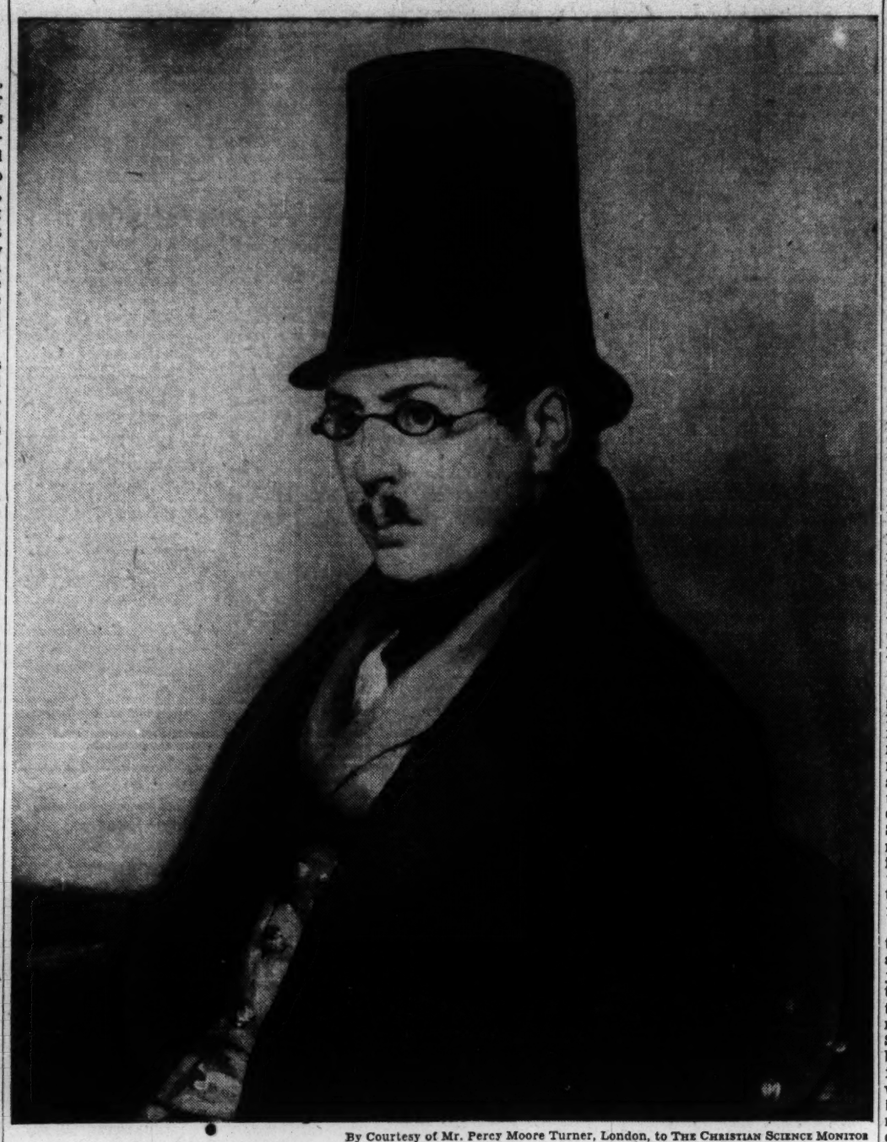

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The Man With the Top Hat, by R. P. Bonington (1801-1828)

HOW much can be accomplished, in how short a time, is proved by the brief but brilliant career of R. P. Bonington, the painter of this exceptionally fine portrait, "The Man With the Top Hat."

Born at Arnold, near Nottingham, on the twenty-fifth of October, 1801, Richard Parkes Bonington, while still a boy, accompanied his parents to Calais where he had lessons in water color from Louis Francia. In 1816 he went to Paris and became the youngest student on record at the Louvre. There he met Eugene Delacroix, who became his staunch friend and keen admirer. Traveling about France, he soon acquired a reputation by his water colors, so rich in color and quick with life. It was only in 1824 that he began painting in oils, and that same year he showed two of his now famous Coast Scenes in the Salon, where he was awarded a medal.

That was the year when Constable also received a medal in the Salon for his "Haywain," and the work of Bonington and Constable made so great an impression on French artists that it gave a new direction to landscape painting, heralding the rise of what is known as the School of Barbizon. In addition to his French and English landscapes, Bonington also painted at Venice, and his figure compositions and small historical paintings are equally brilliant and original. His portraits are exceedingly scarce; and the work here reproduced, which has remained in private collections since the time it was painted, was almost unknown till it was exhibited at the Bonington Centenary Exhibition at Nottingham in 1928. It is now generally regarded as being Bonington's supreme masterpiece in portraiture.

F. R.

Luther Burbank and the Shasta Daisy

The green hills rising behind the house where Luther Burbank was born were ever an inviting place in his boyhood days. He knew the haunts of the wild flowers and the hour of their earliest appearing. From the time the snows gave way to the spring sun until they came again in the bleak November days, he was in constant intercourse with the hills, learning the language of nature in the only school where it is taught without an interpreter. . . .

There were many flowers upon the green hills around his boyhood home that the lad loved, violets and asters; the royal goldenrod; that soft breath of the spring, the delicate anemone; roses and lilies and the trailing arbutus in their seasons; but there was one flower in which he took a particular interest, possibly because every man's hand was against it. This was the little wild field daisy, to many a farmer an unmitigated evil, a pest to be fought at every possible point, a vicious, persistent weed. When he had begun his market gardening and seed-raising, he frequently went to the hills for wild flower seeds, planting them in his garden and observing with curious interest how the plants sometimes varied from the parent plants. A certain chivalry, it may have been, a desire to reclaim the daisy from the company of the outcast weeds, caused him to include it also in his experiments. He found the daisy no less striking in its variations than the other plants.

There came a day in after years when he was to demonstrate again his interest in this little waif, to become its champion in a still larger way. For he had laid out in his mind a scheme for the ennoblement of this flower;—he would lift it from its low estate among the serfs and make it a queen.

In England there grew a daisy larger than his little wild friend and coarser in stem and flower. In Japan grew another daisy, not large, but of exquisite purity of color and almost dazzling whiteness. On the Massachusetts hills grew the American daisy, small, tenacious of life, hardy of constitution, not so white in its petals as its distant Japanese relative, not so large as its English cousin—he would unite the three. In order that the very best results might follow, he searched through a number of states, as time and opportunity offered, getting the best native wild daisies from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Massachusetts, and from these best ones chose the best of them all. Sometimes, as happened in several instances with the daisy, he will be making a short journey by rail and, looking out the window, may see, as the train flashes by, some particularly striking patch of flowers. At the next station he gets out and either buys a ticket back to a station nearer the flowers or walks back to them, and then selects from them the choicest plants for use in some experiment under way.

So from three continents he chose a daisy, the best he could get;—from them he made a fourth, the most wonderful daisy ever seen.—From "New Creation in Plant Life," by W. S. HARWOOD. (New York: Macmillan.)

Harbor Fog

Great ocean liners shoulder through the mist.
A battleship pierces the fog with ghostly turrets.
Little tugs patter, like errand-boys, along shadowy harbor-lanes.
My heart turns over when a sailing-boat
Slips like a dream into a world of sleep.

RALPH MORTIMER JONES.

Priecājies!

(Tulkots rakstā par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakus slejā angļu teksts)

ZIMIGI, ka Kalna sprediķī, kurā Jēzus norāda uz patiesas gavēšanas veidu, viņa vārdi sniedz prieka, ne grūtsirdības gleznu. Viņš saciļa: "Un kad jūs gavējat, tad neesat saīguši kā tie liekuļi, jo tie dara savus vaigus nejaukus, lai ļaudīm kā gavētāji izrādas. . . . Bet tu gavēdams svaidi savu galvu un mazgā savu vaigu, ka tu nerādies ļaudīm gavēdams, bet savam Tēvam, kas redz slepenībā; un tavs Tēvs, kas redz slepenībā, tas tev to atmaksās gaismā."

Kristīgā Zinātne, būdama Dieva likums, dod mums spēju pierādīt, ka ikdienišķā dzīvē atlīdzība no Tēva nāk tūlīņ, tikko mēs novēršamies no patmīlības, vainu meklēšanas, žēlošanās un nepateicības. Šī Zinātne māca mums, ka ir iespējami un ļoti izdevīgi izlietot mūsu laiku to īpašību vingrināšanai, kuras izpauž īstais cilvēks, Dieva ģīmis un līdzība, un tā rāda mums, kā atraidīt aplamo materiālo saparātu, kas atjem mums tiesību atspoguļot pateicības, nesavtīgas mīlestības, un prieka jaukās īpašības, un visa tā cienišanu, kas ir labs.

Kādā skaistā rudens rītā kāda Kristīgās Zinātnes skolniece, kura pateicoties šīs Zinātnes studijām bija kļuvusi ievērīgaka un mācījusēs patiesāki cienīt dabu, gāja uz pilsētas parku, lai priecātos par saulāno laiku, putniem un puķēm. Apcerot krāsu, dziesmu un saules gaismas bagātību, tai likās neiespējami, ka šādā skaistumā, kas tik daiļrunīgi simbolizē Mīlestības apgādības pārpilnību, kāds varētu būt noskumis. Še nebija sabrukuma vai bezdarba, bet taisni pretējais—bagātība un pārpilna zelšana.

Kāmēr viņa tā priecājās un slavēja visa labā Devēju par skaistumu un devību visapkārt, tai tuvojās kāds darznieks un sāka sūdzēt savas bēdas. Viņa apsveica to ar priecigu "labrīt" un runāja par parka skaistumu. Viņš sūdzējās par nodokļiem, kas tā uzturēšanai nepieciešāmi. Tas ir skaisti, viņam atgādināja, ka pilsēta gādā par šādu jauku vietu, visiem par prieku. Tad dārznieks uzticēja savai klausītājai, ka dažus gadus atpakaļ viņš nopircis sev māju ne tālu no parka, bet pēc viņa domām, viņam esot jāmaksā par daudz lieli nodokļi. Tad viņam sacīja, ka neskatoties uz to, viņam tomēr ir bijis labāki, jo viņam visus šos gadus ir bijuse pašam sava māja, un ka varbūt viņš nemaz nav cietis zaudējumu.

Pretestība radošai domāšanai sāka mazināties, un kad viņam atgādināja, ka pateicoties nodokļiem ir varēts dot viņam nodarbošanos un ka tas ir iemesls pateicībai, nevis gaudām, visa pretestība izzuda. Zināmā mērā nabadzības piejēmums tika atvietots ar pārticības jēdzienu un viņš moši gāja pie sava darba. Pēc dažām minutēm viņš atgriezās un uzaicināja savu jaunatrasto draudzeni plūkt visas puķes, kādas viņa vien vēlējās un piedāvāja šim nolūkam savu nazi.

Cik bagāta bija viņas alga par iepriecinājuma druskām, par pamudinājumu, kuŗus tik viegli un labrātīgi viņa sniedza! Puķu dāvanai pievienojās patīkamā priekšrocība plūkt tās itkā no sava dārza. Vai kāds varētu noliegt, ka šis dārznieks palika bagātāks, kad viņa žēlošanās deva vietu pateicībai un pašnožēlošana labvēlībai? Kāda dziesma dzied mūsu sirdīs šos vārdus:

"Mūsu pateicība ir bagātība,
Gaušanās ir nabadzība,"

un mēs zinam, ka tas patiesi tā ir.

Vienkāršos un praktiskos ceļos mēs sākam pierādīt Kristīgās Zinātnes lielās patiesības, un ja mēs izlietojam ikvienu vismazāko izdevību, lai nevis piekristu aplamiem piejēmumiem, bet ar patiesu brāļa mīlestību un izpalīdzību izkliedētu materiālo piejēmumu pretestību, mūsu saprašana aug strauji un doma atrod noderīgus kanāļus attīstībai un izpausmei.

Vai mēs dažreiz nepalaižam garam patreizēju izdevību vienkāršos, noderīgos veidos izpaust mūsu Dievlīdzību, izdevību, kuŗai mēs paejam garam tās vienkāršības dēļ, kad kāda maza laipnība būtu varējusi kāda cita domāšanu ievirzīt pareizās slieždēs? Kādēļ tai vietā, kur mēs tiecamies sasniegt galējo labumu, kuŗam mēs savā laikā tuvojamies, neuzņemties ikvienu atsevišķu soli, kas ved pie tā? Kāpēc neievērot Patiesības vienkāršos prasījumus šodien?

Strādājot pacietīgi, uzcītīgi un prieciģi Patiesības norādītā ceļā, mēs ikdienas lielā skaitā atrodam izdevības, kas dod mums laimīgo priekšrocību ar skaidras, nesavtīgas garīgas domāšanas gaišumu un sparu aizdzīt mūsu un citu mirstīgā piedzīvojuma nejēdzību un pelēcību. Ikkatru acumirkli mēs varam izvest dzīvē Mary Baker Eddy's vārdus "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un Veselība ar Svēto Rakstu Atslēgu, lp. 263), "Ja mirstīgais cilvēks savas domas par esamību savieno ar to kas ir garīgs, un dara tikai tā, kā Dievs dara, viņš ilgāk vairs netaustīsies tumsā un nepiekersies zemei, tādēļ, ka viņš nav baudījis debesi."

Informaciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, uz rakstisku pieprasījumu sniedz Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevniecība (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Prairie Day

It is summer dawn on the Prairie. Across the boundless plain, over the rim of the earth, breaking through the earth-bound mist, come the first rays of the sun.

As yet no tread of man or beast disturbs the silence. But in the flinging open of the low window of the little farmhouse, and in the last fragrance of the sweet-scented night stock beneath it, there is an awareness that all nature is stirring drowsily. A blackbird pipes in the quiet. A flutter of wings—and we know that the wrens and the goldfinches have heard. Tall flowering grasses gleam with dew, and catch the pure early light. Clear cut against the opal horizon stands the dark fringe of the spruce and the fir.

Night and day still share the sky, but suddenly the east flames. A ripple of life seems to stir, but you are unaware from whence it comes. Refreshed and erect stand the ripening ears of wheat, motionless. Delicate traceries of the silver birches are outlined against the sky. It is the shiver of the poplars that you heard; for, from that grove which breaks the monotony of the level plain a single tree makes a slight sigh. The sun begins to gild the dewdrops, and silver bark catches its gleams. Day has begun on the Prairie.

From the pasture comes the lowing herd, with heavy udders, so the farmer and his wife together fetch the milk pails, and wend briskly through the glistening grass to the barn. From now on there is no slackening for them.

The Prairie is soon beating with activity. A triumphant hen rouses the others with her cackling; the air is full of wings, and the chirping of the wrens and finches. The wheat ripples, by noon the tide of motion is in full flow. The light breeze rustles through the poplar leaves, varying their light and shade. It stirs the tops of the gay sunflowers and purple bergamot, and ruffles the distant smoke of the tiny train on the wide plain. Yellow and white butterflies skim the tops of the long flowering grasses and sweet-scented clover, where the bees are humming, and the steps of the busy housewife echo through the wooden frame house. A speck, half-hidden by the deep furrows, the farmer, with his six-horse team, plows his fallow land.

* * *

The noonday rest is a time of drowsy content. All nature relaxes to the warm caress of the midday sun, delighting in the maturity of summer, the fulfillment of the promise of spring. Now the cattle choose the shade of the grove to lie in. The horses, unhitched from the harrow, stand neck to tail, in the shade, switching the flies from each other. The breeze has died down, the heat mist hides the far horizon. Now the eye gladly seeks the refreshment of the bright gold of the wild sunflowers and flowering rod; the purple of the loosestrife and fireweed; the whiteness of the meadow sweet and the clover, as a rest from the endless browning tops of the grasses.

Clumps of bush and gray woof-willow vary the monotony. The richer brown of the fallow land, the ochre of the mounds of straw, the smoldering red of the granite boulders, the varied greens of barley and oats—all give the lie to the popular term, "bald-headed" prairie.

Suddenly a brown rabbit darts away from the noise of the noonday train and a brace of prairie grouse rise from the long grass, seeking safety in the wheat. A motor-car may be seen skimming the distant road, for so level and untrammeled is the spacious "hunting ground" that no sign of movement can be concealed.

Now shadows begin to lengthen. Hastening with eager steps to the house come the turkeys, the chicks hampering the feet of their clucking mothers. At the barn door, the cows stand again with full udders. The evening breeze has awakened.

Down sinks the sun in the western sky, slowly, in full unrestricted view, as if loath to go. In flaming robes, gradually fading to delicate pinks and mauves, it seeks the horizon line. Through the distant line of trees shine the tones of mauve and gold, making the trunks look black and sinister. As if afraid to let him go, the eastern sky repeats the reflection.

K. N.

Rainbow-Hued Bermuda

Bermuda's charm does not dwell in marble halls. It dwells, as most of the inhabitants do, in the tiny cottages of coral limestone whose white roofs create the first impression of a star-strewn isle. The walls of the houses are gayly tinted in soft yellows and coral pinks and pastel blues and leafy greens that blend with the rich foliage of their surrounding gardens. But the roofs are always white; and often pyramided in a peculiar corrugated manner which catches and reflects each ray of the brilliant sun. . . .

Even the most modest houses in these sections are set in gardens whose extent and luxuriance would delight the covetous eye of a Long Island millionaire landscapist. Scarlet poinsettias, rose-pink oleanders, Easter lilies and the ever-present hibiscus and bougainvillea pour a torrent of tropical color into these Bermudian front yards; and the rubber trees with their long-reaching lower limbs, the papaws with their umbrella-shaped canopy of leaves, the red-leaved shrub "match-me-if-you-can," the gray-barked sword-flower tree, the chattering palmettos, the towering royal palms and the flowering wild sage contribute to a jungle-like picture all the more effective because nature has painted it only six hundred and sixty-six miles from New York.

And the finest thing about these gardens is that they are ever-blooming. The winter temperature varies from fifty to seventy-five degrees, rarely going below sixty. The summer temperature ranges between sixty-five and eighty-five, reaching the higher figure only on exceptional days in midsummer. The Gulf Stream which flows between Bermuda and the continent makes the island an all-year-round resort. But the best seasons, to my way of thinking, are the spring and the fall. . . .

The glory of color continues throughout the twelve months: the azure sky, the emerald water, the jade treetops, the black victorias on the white roads, the black natives in their white clothes. Even the Bermuda air is rainbow-hued. But in September and October, after the brilliant August sun has set, there is a softness in the atmosphere which adds depth to nature's coloring, a velvety smoothness to her myriad manifestations—From "Vacation Travelcharts and Travel Chats," by FREDERICK L. COLLINS, (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Rejoice!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS significant that in the Sermon on the Mount, where Jesus refers to the manner of true fasting, his words present a picture of rejoicing, not sadness. He said: "Moreover when ye fast, be not, as the hypocrites, of a sad countenance: for they disfigure their faces, that they may appear unto men to fast. . . . But thou, when thou fastest, anoint thine head, and wash thy face; that thou appear not unto men to fast, but unto thy Father which is in secret: and thy Father, which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly."

Christian Science, being God's law, enables us to prove that in daily living recompense comes quickly from the Father as we turn away from selfishness, from fault-finding, complaining, and ingratitude. It teaches us that it is possible and exceedingly profitable to employ our time in exercising those qualities which express the real man, God's image and likeness, and shows us how to refuse to be deprived by false material sense of the right to reflect the lovely qualities of gratitude, unselfed love, joy, and appreciation of all that is good.

One lovely autumn morning a student who through her study of Christian Science had become more observant and more truly appreciative of nature, went to a city park to enjoy the sunshine, birds, and flowers. Contemplating the richness of color, song, and sunshine, she felt it impossible that anyone could be sad amid such beauty, which symbolized eloquently the affluence of Love's supply. Here was no drooping or inaction, but on the contrary rich and profuse blossoming.

While she was thus rejoicing, and praising the Giver of all good for the beauty and bounty all around, a gardener approached her and began to pour out his complaints. She greeted him with a cheery "Good morning," and spoke of the beauty of the park. He complained about the taxes necessary to keep it up. It was a fine thing, he was reminded, for the city to provide such a lovely place for all to enjoy. He then confided to his listener that several years before he had bought a home not far away but, as he thought, had to pay too much in taxes. He was told that, notwithstanding, he was better off for having had his home all these years and had probably suffered no loss.

The resistance to constructive thinking began to yield, and when he was reminded that it was as a result of taxes that he could be given employment, which was a cause for gratitude and not for complaint, all resistance melted away. In some degree the belief of impoverishment was replaced with the sense of enrichment, and he went off briskly to his work. In a few minutes he returned and invited his new-found friend to pick all the flowers she wanted, and offered his knife for the purpose.

How rich a reward was hers for the little crumb of comfort, the encouragement that had been so easily and gladly given! Added to the gift of the flowers was the happy privilege of gathering them as from a garden of her own. Could anyone deny that this gardener was richer when his complaints gave way to gratitude, and self-pity to benevolence? A hymn sings into our hearts these words:

"Our gratitude is riches,
Complaint is poverty,"

and we know that this is true.

In simple and practical ways we begin to prove the great truths of Christian Science, and as we use every least opportunity to dissolve the resistance of material beliefs by true brotherly love and helpfulness, instead of agreeing with false beliefs, our understanding grows rapidly and thought finds proper channels for development and expression.

Do we not sometimes lose sight of the present opportunity for expressing Godlikeness in simple, helpful ways that we pass by because of their very simplicity, when some little kindness might change the current of another's thinking into right channels? Instead of straining to grasp the ultimate good, to which in due course we draw nearer, why not take each single step in its order? Why overlook the simple demands of Truth for today?

Working patiently, diligently, and joyously as Truth points out the way, we find numerous opportunities daily which give us the happy privilege of dispelling for ourselves and others the dullness and drabness of mortal experience by the brightness and buoyancy of clear, unselfed spiritual thinking. Every moment we can make practical application of Mary Baker Eddy's words in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 263), "When mortal man blends his thoughts of existence with the spiritual and works only as God works, he will no longer grope in the dark and cling to earth because he has not tasted heaven."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

Liquid Hoof Strokes

Why just this sound and scene should retain special significance and beauty, after more than thirty years, is beyond explanation. If it were not, then all magic of movingly remembered experience might submit to analysis.

It was simply a slow and peacefully echoing percussion of horse-hoofs on the asphalt of an otherwise empty Paris street at earliest dawn. I was glad to have been already lying awake in my room at a hotel not far from the Opéra, for the tranquil sound would scarcely have aroused even a light sleeper, and I should never have known how much treasure I had missed.

No accurate description of hoof strokes, under such conditions, could omit their markedly liquid quality. Ear and brain unaccountably discern in the impact of metal-shod feet on mineral asphalt this unmistakable fluid "timbre." Alfred Noyes, in his poem, "The Highwayman," finds an adequately onomatopœic syllable to convey the effect, when the galloping strokes of the outlaw's mount are heard:

"Tlot-tlot in the frosty silence! Tlot-tlot in the echoing night!"

From far away the soft hoof rataplan in the Paris daybreak began to stir the city's incredible silence, almost as gently as raindrops from trees and flowers after a shower. Then, as it drew nearer the hotel in flowing crescendo, the sound suggested the rising of great crystal bubbles to the surface of a quiet lake.

Going then to my window, I was able to add an unforgettable sight to the already rich gift of sound. Under delicate and lucent pearl of dawn beyond the city roofs, six massive and beautifully contoured Percherons were advancing in a serene group, with a single rider in dull-blue workman's garb astride one of the leaders. Harness traces were looped over the haunches of each steed, but no halters were needed to keep the majestic marchers in their formation.

Instantly they recalled a panel of the Elgin marbles from the Parthenon frieze, granted an hour's life and strength in the modern morning. And yet these darkly superb horses were vaster and more powerfully muscled than any slender-limbed prancers of the Panathenaic procession in the age-mellowed ocher of their sculpturing. For here were giants ready to stride into the mid-canvas of a Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair," where the gold of noonday would lose itself in the jet gloom of their manes and tails, and kindle on the burnished living ebony of such colossally rondured shoulders and flanks.

All too soon the Paris draft steeds passed again from sight and sound, into the augmenting day and the city's thoroughfare beyond the Opéra. But the nobility of their design and the haunting "aquarelle" of their hoof strokes have remained one of memory's unfailing delights.

E. W.

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Adequate Federal Supervision Urged at Convention in Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Deploring motion pictures of an immoral or offensive nature, that undermine the character of youth and lessen respect for government, the delegates to the Civitan International convention here recently passed a recommendation which urged the United States Government to legislate for the provision of adequate Federal censorship at the source of production of motion pictures.

This fourteenth annual convention of Civitan International is the first held outside the United States. Judges, a state governor, natural scientists, a noted achitect and leading men in other fields were numbered among the delegates who came from all parts of the United States.

The averting of economic collapse, insurance of deposits, reëstablishment of national credit, reëmployment of from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 men were among the accomplishments of President Roosevelt enumerated by Representative Henry T. Rainey, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, who contended that they have been without a parallel in the history of the world. The leadership of big bankers and control by big business is no longer possible, and in the United States today legislation is for the debtor classes, and it is proposed to continue such legislation.

The depression was caused by economic nationalism, he went on, admitting that his own country was first to start such nationalism. Tariffs must be lowered to increase United States foreign trade and thus relieve unemployment, and also to aid other countries who need certain United States goods, he said.

Unless criminals of the United States are reformed, disrespect for law will increase and lynchings are sure to happen, declared Mr. Shelton Cameron, of Washington, D. C., who contended that murder, kidnaping and other serious crimes should be severely punished. He also contended that paroles should not be given too readily.

Stress on man's responsibility to each other, in groups and individually, is essential to success, it was pointed out in the address of Dr. M. L. Townsend of Washington, D. C., retiring international president. Civilization has failed where groups have stressed self-preservation. He reported an increase in Civitan International each month during the past nine months.

War will stop as soon as nations learn its cost and realize that it will end humanity unless humanity ends it, said Capt. Arthur Cundy of Birmingham, Alberta, secretary. Great Britain and the United States can combine to insure the peace of the world, he declared.

Authors Concede Need of Improvement but Resent Reckless Attack

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 19 — Reckless critics of American motion pictures are vigorously criticized by the Authors' League of America, the Screen Writers' Guild and the Writers' Club. In a joint statement today, these organizations protest "the extravagance of the current reckless attack on the screen," declaring that much of it "springs from the ranks of those whose profession—and whose only profession—is to attack."

The three writer groups concede, however, that there have been "vulgarities and instances of bad taste in American pictures, as well as crudities and extravagance of subject matter and expression," and declare that these "have always been deplored by an outstanding preponderance of writers—by those engaged in writing for the screen as much as by those outside this activity." They are only prompted to register their resentment at the present effort to curb these objectionable features, they assert, because it has taken the form "of an open attempt to regiment and standardize creative expression to the measure of limited groups within the larger body of American life."

"Vulgar pictures and extravagant treatments in picture form of the social landscape of America begin to compete for commercial success with acceptable pictures only when the former are exploited by attacks such as are in evidence today," their statement says.

"Such attacks do not stop and are not ceasing with an attempt to suppress what may be mendacious and evil on the screen. The zeal of reforming bodies always remains unsatisfied until it has reached the point where it may order the American people as to what it is they may or may not see. . . .

"The strength of American expression has been derived from the freedom of the artist. If the American people had not been jealous of this freedom, there would have been no "The Scarlet Letter." The public itself has always been the ultimate censor, and a blanket charge against the screen, such as is now being made, is a charge against the American people themselves. . . .

"It is important for the average American citizen . . . to understand that the attacks by these special groups will, if successful, surrender the screen to all kinds of propaganda, special pleading and religious dictation.

"In a successful civilization, no medium of expression so important as the screen can be limited to the standards of immaturity or of obvious special interests without deeply endangering the very foundations of that nation's social, ethical and cultural values."

Mr. Marc Connelly was signatory to the statement for the Authors League, Mr. Ralph Block for The Screen Writers' Guild and Mr. Rupert Hughes for The Writers' Club. The names of Mr. Ernest Pascal and Mr. Donald Ogden Stewart also were attached.

Motion Pictures

The Inscrutable Chan

"Charlie Chan's Courage," showing this week at the Keith-Boston Theater, brings the impassive head of the Honolulu detective force back to the United States to solve another series of mysterious happenings. The picture is adapted from "The Chinese Parrot," by Earl Derr Biggers.

Chan, played with his usual polished charm by Warner Oland, has arrived in the United States for a holiday. With him, he brings a valuable string of pearls to deliver for a friend. A buyer is found for the pearls but due to some mysterious counter-orders, Chan decides to investigate. So the veteran Honolulu detective takes his holiday in the usual manner.

Of course, it is all done with the charming gravity characteristic of the inscrutable Chan. And many humorous moments are furnished by his philosophical observations. Finding a needle in a haystack, he declares, "only requires a careful examination of the hay."

Mr. Oland's performance is most entertaining. Little wonder that the character of Chan, at the same time deep and simple, has endeared itself as one of the most popular on the screen.

The companion picture, "Embarrasing Moments," spends a great deal of time and not a little talent showing that practical joking is likely to get one into hot water. Chester Morris, Marion Nixon, Walter Woolf, George Stone and Alan Mowbray are all in the cast, which proves once more that even talented actors must have good material.

Scaling the Himalayas

"Throne of the Gods," now playing at the Fine Arts Theater, is an exciting pictorial record of Dr. Dryenfurth's epoch-making climb to the top of Jongsong, the highest peak in the Himalayas. With the conflict between man and nature for its plot and the mighty snow-covered mountains for setting, this new adventure film furnishes a thoroughly interesting hour.

Preceding the actual climb, the audience is carried, travelogue fashion, down the Mediterranian and across India, with Lowell Thomas as narrator. But the real drama comes when the party forsakes its little automobiles and subsequently the wild-looking yaks. Far behind are all traces of civilization—all, that is, save the faithful camera.

One wonders, in watching a picture of this type, how the cameraman managed to exert the extra energy which it must require to scale the little side-peaks for special shots and remain always on duty to catch the high spots of the adventure. Granted that many of these may be repeated for the pictorial record, no little credit should go to the man who keeps grinding away in the face of all sorts of difficulties and hardships.

There are some breath-taking scenic views of the ice-clad, snow-covered range with its seemingly inconquerable peaks. But the cameraman always keeps the actual expedition foremost and there are numerous interesting shots of the actual climbing and the exciting events which befell the party.

The co-feature brings Willi Forst, popular German film star, in "Sein Liebeslied" (His Love Song), a rather entertaining musical, which is having a return engagement.

The story concerns Jimmy Bolt (Herr Forst), who, as master of ceremonies at the Tivoli Café, falls in love with a young girl whose father he is impersonating. The father, Merblanc, a famous entertainer, conceals his identity until the proper moment and all ends happily.

Herr Forst is an engaging Jimmy and Paul Otto as Merblanc gives a particularly pleasing performance. Clowning honors go to Ernst Verebes as an orchestra leader.

J. D. B.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Esplanade Concert

CHARLES RIVER ESPLANADE—At 8:30.
Wedding March from "Le Coq d'Or" ..... Rimsky-Korsakov
First Movement, "Unfinished Symphony" ..... Schubert
"Caprice Viennois" ..... Kreisler
Fantasia from "Aida" ..... Verdi
"Prayer of Thanksgiving" ... Kremser
"Finlandia" ..... Sibelius
Minuet in B major, for strings .. Baizoni
Overture to "Tannhauser" .... Wagner

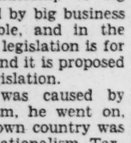
Near-by Summer Theaters

COHASSET—"The Pursuit of Happiness," presented by the South Shore Players, with Glenn Hunter, Humphrey Bogart and Ruth Hammond. Town Hall Playhouse. 8:30.

MARSHFIELD—"Meet the Wife," presented by the Marshfield Players, with Marjorie Walsh, Edwin Gordon and Clayton Priestnal in the leading roles. Marshfield Hills Theater. 8:30.

LYNN—"Goodbye Again," presented by the North Shore Professional Players. Nahant and Broad Streets. 8:30.

Movies



METROPOLITAN—"Here Comes the Navy," with James Cagney, Pat O'Brien, Gloria Stuart and Frank McHugh. Jack Powell and Ralph Kirberry head vaudeville bill. 11:10 a. m., 1:59, 4:48, 7:41, 10:30.

FINE ARTS—"The Throne of the Gods," film record of Himalayan expedition. 2:30, 5:05, 7:40, 10:10. Also "Sein Liebeslied."

EXETER—"Thirty Day Princess," with Sylvia Sidney. 3:30, 6:25, 9:20. Also Warner Baxter in "Such Women Are Dangerous."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Joe Brown in "Circus Clown" has difficulties with flying trapeze. Fenway at 2:30, 5:03, 7:36, 10:09. Paramount at 9 a. m., 11:55, 2:10, 4:45, 7:20, 9:55. Also "Green Eyes" with Shirley Grey and Charles Starrett.

UPTOWN—George Arliss in "Disraeli." Return visit of film conceded to be one of his best. 2:07, 4:50, 7:33, 10:15. Also Genevieve Tobin in "Uncertain Lady."

TREMONT — "Little Women." 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 10. Also "Melody Jack Smith."

BOSTON—Warner Oland in "Charlie Chan's Courage." The Chinese detective from Honolulu comes back to the screen again. 10:13 a. m., 12:43, 3:13, 5:43, 8:13, 10:43. Also Chester Morris as an inveterate practical joker in "Embarrassing Moments."

KEITH'S—Last day of W. Somerset Maugham's "Of Human Bondage," with Leslie Howard 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

STATE—Myrna Loy with George Brent in "Stamboul Quest." 12:40, 2:55, 5:15, 7:30, 9:50.

ORPHEUM—Phil Spitalny and his "32 Musical Ladies" on the stage. Screen feature, "Murder in the Private Car," with Charlie Ruggles, Una Merkel and Mary Carlisle, at 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

Music

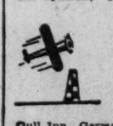
ERA CHORUS—Free outdoor concert at Jamaica Pond. 7.

Other Events

HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL—Lecture on "Music and Social Revolution," by Roy Dickinson Welch, of Smith College. New Lecture Hall. 8.

TOMORROW

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance. "Saints and Symbols," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.



FIELD AND FOREST CLUB— Interesting Information Walk. "What Our State Is Doing in Aviation." Meet at Maverick Station, East Boston, at 2 p. m. for Jeffries Point street car. Walk to Hangar Number 3, Boston Airport. Also motor trip to Sea Gull Inn, Germantown. Meet at Ashmont terminal at 1:45.

BREWSTER HOMES OPENED—Four historic homes will be opened from 2 to 5 p. m., for the benefit of Brewster Girl Scouts; the Dillingham House, 1660; the High Brewster, 1735; the Brikenda, 1799, the Freeman Cobb House, 1668.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Farm reports.....	Chicago Symphony	Baseball, Braves-	Dance program....
5:15 Monitor Views News..	Orchestra concert	St. Louis game...	Skippy sketch.....
5:30 The Singing Lady....	NBC interview.....	"Jack Armstrong".	Melody Mart.....
5:45 Little Orphan Annie..	Music and drama..	CBS ensemble.....	Dornan Brothers..
6:00 NBC vocalist; orch..	Evening Tattler;	News Service.....	CBS male quartet.
6:15 Baseball résumé.....	sketches; music..	Sport reports.....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30 Reports; features....	Reports; sketch...	Merry-Go-Round,	Mountain music...
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news.	Studio chorus.....	popular program..	Hill Billy Girls....
7:00 News; organ.....	Comedy stars.....	CBS dance music..	Reports; news.....
7:15 Johnny Johnson Orch.	Gene and Glenn...	The Playboys.....	Organ recital.....
7:30 20th Century Ideas....	After Dinner Revue	Peggy Wood.....	Woodwind group...
7:45 Frank Buck.....	Sisters of Skillet..	Boake Carter, news	Andrew Jacobson.
8:00 Ethel Shutta; Walter	Countess Albani;	Report by General	Negro Singers.....
8:15 O'Keefe; orchestra..	male quartet	Johnson on strike	Local dance music.
8:30 NBC speaker.....	pianos; Rosario	Court of Human	Boston Opera Club
8:45 Male quartet.....	Bourdon's Orch...	Relations; dra-	Orchestra .....
9:00 Phil Harris's Orches-	Frank Munn; Mur-	matic sketch.....	Local dance music.
9:15 tra; Leah Ray.....	iel Wilson; orch...	CBS Rhythm Club.	Organ; soloist....
9:30 Phil Baker; players;	Dance and concert	Fiedler Esplanade	"Modern Manner"
9:45 soloists; orchestra...	orchestra	Symphony concert	Reports; news.....
10:00 NBC musical program.	The First Nighter,	Spotlight Revue:	Hughie Connor &
10:15 "Wings," Geo. Mason	dramatic sketch..	comedians; solo-	his orchestra.....
10:30 Chicago Symphony	Jack Benny; Frank	ists; orchestra....	NRA speaker.....
10:45 Orchestra concert....	Parker; orch.....	Sport reports.....	Piano duo.....
11:00 Reports; organ.....	Forecasts; news...	Yankee News Serv-	CBS soloist; Fred-
11:15 Charlie Davis Orch...	NBC dance music..	ice; CBS dance	die Rich & orch.
11:30 Enric Madriguera and	Freddie Martin &	music	Sign off.....
11:45 Johnson Orchestra....	his orchestra.....	CBS dance music..	.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:24 WEEI, Cambridge-Princeton-Cornell track meet, from London.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, American Farm Bureau Federation: Walter Blaufuss and ensemble.
1:35 WNAC, Cambridge-Princeton-Cornell track meet, from London.
1:35 WEEI, Cambridge-Princeton-Cornell track meet, from London.
2:30 WEEI, "Tales of the Titans," dramatic program.
3:00 WNAC, Braves vs. St. Louis baseball game, by Fred Hoey.
3:00 WAAB, CBS Salon Orchestra.
4:00 WBZ, Miniature Theater, dramatic sketch.
4:30 WBZ, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Eric Delmarter, conductor.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, The Christian Science Monitor Interview: Mr. Rush Jones, political writer, by Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
8:15 WNAC, Philadelphia concert from Robin Hood Dell, Joseph Iturbi, conductor.
8:30 WBZ, ERA Orchestra concert.
8:30 WEEI, "Hands Across the Border": soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family," dramatic sketch, from San Francisco.
9:30 WBZ, Edwin Franko Goldman band concert.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Raymond Knight and his Cuckoos: soloists; players; orchestra.
10:15 WEEI, Guy Lombardo and his orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, NBC National Barn Dance.
10:45 WEEI, Siberian Singers: Russian male chorus.
Late Dance Bands: WBZ—Ernie Holtz, 11:38; Jack Denny, 12; Vincent Lopez, 12:30. WEEI—Enric Madriguera, 11:20; Paul Whiteman, 11:30. WNAC—Glen Gray, 11:20; Ferde Grofe, 11:45; Orville Knapp, 12; Jan Garber, 12:30.

Sunday's Features

10:45 WNAC, Service from The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston; Massachusetts.
12:30 WBZ, Radio City Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; soloists.
1:00 WAAB, International program from Switzerland: reënactment of William Tell scene.
3:00 WAAB, FERA Symphony Orchestra concert from Museum of Fine Arts.
3:30 WBZ, Chautauqua Concert: Barrere Little Symphony Orchestra; speaker.
4:30 WEEI, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Eric Delmarter, conductor.
5:30 WAAB, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crummit; Shilkret's Orchestra.
7:00 WNAC, "Peter the Great," dramatization.
7:30 WBZ, Musical Art String Quartet recital.
8:00 WNAC, Columbia Variety Hour: soloists; piano team; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Concert under the direction of Ruby Newman and Del Castillo.
9:00 WBZ, Beethoven Memorial Foundation concert.
9:30 WEEI, American Album of Familiar Music: Frank Munn; Virginia Rea; Ohman and Arden.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians.
10:00 WBZ, Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink; Harvey Hayes, narrator.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair tonight and Saturday, becoming slightly cooler; gentle to moderate west and northwest winds.

Maine: Fair tonight and Saturday; cooler in extreme west portion and warmer on the east coast tonight; somewhat cooler Saturday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and somewhat cooler tonight and Saturday.

Massachusetts: Scattered thundershowers this afternoon; fair tonight and Saturday; somewhat cooler in northeast portion tonight and in east portion Saturday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Scattered thundershowers this afternoon; generally fair tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate west and northwest winds; generally fair weather tonight and Saturday, preceded by showers this afternoon and tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	78	88	New Orleans.	82	90
Bermuda	78	84	New York	76	88
Chicago	80	96	Norfolk, Va.	76	88
Denver	74	100	Philadelphia.	78	88
Helena, Mont.	62	92	St. Louis	86	102
Jacksonville.	80	90	St. Paul	72	98
Kansas City.	84	108	San Francisco	52	62
Los Angeles.	66	80	Washington.	80	94
Miami, Fla.	84	88			

A—9 a. m. July 20.
B—Maximum July 19.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 6:18 p. m., Saturday 6:52 a. m.
Height of tides 9.4 feet, 8.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:46 p. m.

PWA Rescinds $1,255,000 For Three Dams in Vermont

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—The Public Works Administration yesterday rescinded a $1,255,000 allotment to army engineers for construction of three flood control dams on the Winooski River, Vermont, because the dams were put under construction by the Civilian Conservation Corps.

PWA allotted $1,550,000 for the dams last year with the understanding that CCC work on the project was to be ended. The CCC continued construction, however. The War Department reserved $300,000 from the original allocation to be used if the dams are not completed before the CCC is withdrawn from the area.

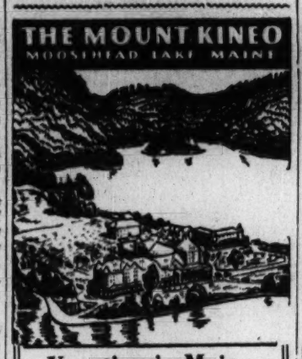
Topsfield to Have Barracks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPSFIELD, Mass.—Site for the proposed new $35,000 state police barracks on the Newburyport turnpike is to be in the township of Topsfield, directly opposite the fair grounds. The Essex County Agricultural Society sold about one acre, to the state for a price fixed at $300 although it has been valued in excess of $1000.

New England Hotels and Resorts

Maine



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Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, July 22

BEAUMONT, Texas—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KFDM, 560kc-535m.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WMCA, 570kc-526m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. D. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m. W9XAA, 49.34m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

TULSA, Okla.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KVOO, 1140kc-263m.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

PORTLAND, Ore. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KEX, 1180kc-254m.

ST. Louis, Mo. — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-248m.

SEATTLE, Wash.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 600kc-500m.

Massachusetts

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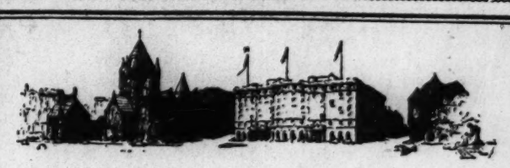

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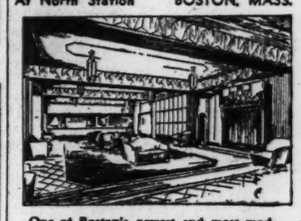

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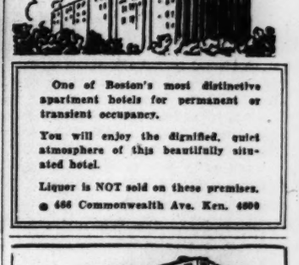

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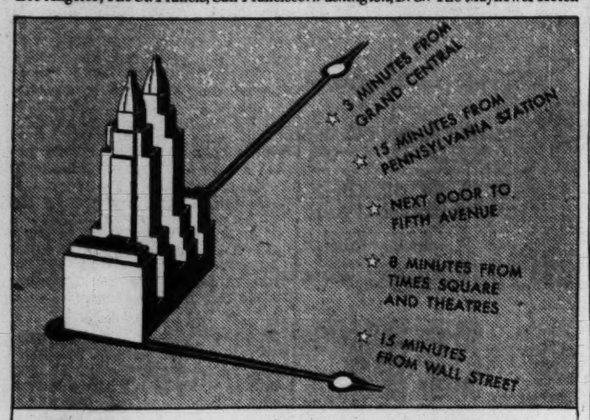
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Russia Welcomes Young Foreigners To Moscow School

Many From United States Offered Close-Up of U. S. S. R.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, July 20—An attempt to give American and European students a comprehensive idea of the Soviet educational, political and economic system is being made in a combined course of lectures and travel tour which begins here tomorrow in the Anglo-American Institute of the First Moscow University, which was organized last year. About 200 students, most of them from the United States, have enrolled in the institute this year. They represent most of the leading universities in the United States.

Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education in New York City, worked out with Soviet educators last year a plan for an annual institute for summer visitors. About 30 students came to Moscow last year, and the experiment worked out so well that this year the enrollment was increased several times.

In this overcrowded city the problem of providing living conditions for the visitors was serious, but Soviet educational authorities have remodeled the Third House of Soviets in the center of Moscow to provide living conditions superior to those most Russian students can expect.

The dormitories and classroom work are being arranged on Soviet models, to give the visitors some idea of how a Soviet university works. There will be a "wall newspaper" such as all Soviet universities have, and a student self-government organization will be formed. A group of Russian students who can speak English has been assigned to live with the visitors during their stay in Moscow.

For the next four weeks the students will attend lectures in English by Russian professors who will discuss Soviet art and literature, education, sociology, psychology, political economy, aeronautics, and the Russian language. The visitors then will be taken upon a conducted tour of provincial cities and agricultural regions. As a result of the lectures, they should be able to understand what they see better than the usual tourists.

Included in the group from America are a number of members of the National Student League which the Soviet press describes as the "left wing" of American student organizations. Arrangements are being made for these students to meet leaders of the Young Communist League, the organization which trains potential Communists for leadership in the ruling party in Soviet Russia.

Several American professors who are interested in research work recently conducted in the Soviet Union are accompanying the students from the United States. A series of conferences has been arranged for them in Moscow and elsewhere with Soviet scientists and research workers.

'Radio City' Finds Its Best Expression In Music of Its Symphony Orchestra

"Radio City" of Rockefeller Center is a great "dress parade" for the radiocasting industry. There is nothing particularly enlightening about the myriads of voice currents which circulate through the NBC studios in New York City carrying with them the hopes and ambitions of singers, actresses, dance orchestras, conductors and symphony orchestras. Radio needs tall towers, modern art, air-conditioning, liveried page boys, studio hostesses with telephones leading to mysterious somewheres, giant studios with Ed Wynns, Fred Allens and Eddie Cantors to exhibit in them in order to impress the American radio listener with its stature. Thus, "Radio City."

The tinkling, effervescent music of today can hardly express this radio community. It needs the heights of the symphony to point out its own steely heights, the blare of brass to remind of its great halls, the drama of strings symbolizing the hopes of the many who enter therein and perhaps their lushness to emphasize the obsequiousness of the studio guides.

This is why in our opinion the music of the Radio City Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Erno Rapee, with its associated soloists and chorus seems for the first time to express the spirit of Radio City to be in keeping with it.

This program, which fills a gap left by the closed concert seasons of the great orchestras, is heard on Sunday afternoon at 12:30 p. m., eastern daylight time, just after church services, over the NBC-WJZ network. Left to his own devices and free from the ideas of Radio City Music Hall's former great impresario, Mr. Rapee has finally come into his own fame for the excellent conductor that he is. Mr. Rapee seems to know that a myriad of listeners prefer the music of Brahms, Tchaikovsky, Wagner, Franck and other great composers to the endless string of encore pieces and popular ballads that formerly represented NBC on the air. He has brought "Radio City" up musically to the height of its dignity and deserves the plaudits of the musically intelligent listeners. A. D. H.

Polish Floods Recede; Relief Forces Active

WARSAW, July 20 (AP)—A let-up in rainfall has overcome the principal danger in floods which have taken a heavy toll in Poland during the last few days. A national relief commission, headed by high government officials, is setting aside a large sum for those affected by the catastrophe.

The Polish Government and the Cracow municipality have set aside amounts currently worth about $20,000 each for relief. A national relief day is expected to be proclaimed early in August. Fatalities are estimated to have reached at least 100 and 55,000 are without food and shelter today.

Fish Has Jaws Like Needles

The needle fish, a deep-sea denizen, has its jaws elongated into needle-like points.

Rabbis Assure Jewish Aid In Drive for Clean Films

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—Assurance that Jews will join vigorously with Roman Catholics and Protestants in the crusade against objectionable movies came from the spokesman for a group of rabbis July 15.

Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein, chairman of the Central Conference of American Rabbis' Social Justice Committee, declared "Jewish groups will not limit themselves to work with their own members" but "will continue their efforts with the motion picture corporations themselves." Roman Catholics at all masses in the New York Archdiocese heard a pastoral letter from Patrick Cardinal Hayes adjuring them to join in "the determined action" to stop unclean productions. The motion picture industry's plan for self-regulation became effective, imposing on studios the obligation of obtaining approval of Mr. Joseph I. Breen, the industry's morals "umpire," on each film before it is released.

Social Service School To Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—With Dr. Anne Fenlason of the University of Minnesota in charge a school of social service, designed primarily to train government relief workers, will be established at the University of Georgia during the second term of the summer quarter, Chancellor Philip Weltner has announced. Most of the students this summer will be federal employees, whose fees, room, and board are paid by the Government.

Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Prices Are Definitely Lower in More Active Selling

Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks Lower On More Active Selling Today

Opening Steadiness Followed by Declines—U. S. Smelting Off About 4

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—Without any important news to account for it, the stock market suffered a brief but rather pronounced relapse today and leading issues dropped fractions to 3 points.

The selling flurry, which came in the second hour, was of sufficient speed and volume to put the ticker tape a little behind floor transactions for the first time in several weeks. The rush lasted about 10 minutes and the list again resumed its moping movement for recent sessions. There were a few moderate rallies, but these were not impressive.

Grain Price Drop a Factor

Weakness of Winnipeg and northwestern grains caused a break of a cent or more a bushel in Chicago wheat, and this, observers said, may have encouraged a renewal of professional operations for the decline in stocks. Corn, oats and rye showed resistance and the cereals recorded some recoveries later. Cotton lost more than $1 a bale. Rubber eased and silver did virtually nothing. Bonds were dull and slightly mixed. International dollar rates were a trifle better.

Net declines in the last hour ranged from 1 to more than 3 points. Metals and rails were among the principal losers. Utilities were resistant.

U. S. Smelting dropped nearly 4 points. Western Union, Santa Fe, Howe Sound and Johns-Manville dipped 2 to 3.

Transfers approximated 1,150,000 shares.

Gillette Safety Razor edged into new high territory for the year. Utilities were only slightly off.

Some of the selling in Corn Products was attributed to publication of the company's second quarter statement which disclosed a drop in profits from the preceding quarter and a rather sharp reduction from the corresponding period of last year.

Brokers said that heaviness of individual stocks was largely due to liquidation for private account because of the reaction of corporation officials and other individuals, who are large holders of securities, to the stipulations of the federal exchange control bill.

Some disappointment was expressed because the equities market did not respond to the collapse of the west coast general strike.

Rumors, most of which have already been denied in dispatches from Berlin, continued to circulate around the commission houses regarding fresh disturbances in Germany.

Bond Trading Irregular

Neither the prompt and successful absorption of the $70,000,000 public offering of New York City bonds and notes nor Washington reports forecasting an important debt refunding program by the Treasury tended to stimulate investment initiative in the bond market today.

The price trend was uncertain, entirely lacking a definite direction, with trading interest at low ebb.

U. S. Governments were steady and during the forenoon showed no disposition to stray far from the closing levels of yesterday.

Corporate ratings of the highest type found buyers around their peak levels, but some of the secondary issues were soft in the absence of good support.

One of the best acting loans in the low priced group was American & Foreign Power 5s, which in the early trading duplicated their 1-point rise of yesterday. Buying of the issue was associated with official reports that the company's loans with banks and Electric Bond & Share, controlling company, had been extended for one year.

There were small losses in some loans of the Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio, Erie, International Telephone, Missouri Pacific, New York Central and Phillips Petroleum. Gains, mostly of minor fractional limits, were shown by Alleghany Corporation 5s of 1950, Santa Fe 4s, Union Pacific 4s and St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s.

German Government issues and Austrian and Australian obligations sold down from fractions to a point. Other foreign loans were steady.

Cotton Prices

New York
(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	13.65	13.65	12.69	12.69	—.31
October	13.20	13.20	12.87	12.87	—.37
December	13.32	13.32	12.97	13.00	—.24
January	13.31	13.31	12.98	13.01	—.26
March	13.41	13.22	13.11	13.12	—.24

Spots—13.00 off 25 points. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	6.98	6.99	6.93	6.93	—.08
October	6.90	6.91	6.84	6.84	—.08
December	6.84	6.85	6.79	6.79	—.08
January	6.84	6.85	6.78	6.78	—.09
March	6.84	6.85	6.79	6.79	—.08

Tone at close steady.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
July	1.01	1.01	.97½	.97¾	—.02⅛
September	1.02	1.02½	.98⅜	.99⅜	—.02
December	1.04	1.04¼	.99⅛	1.01	—.01⅞

Corn

July	.63	.63	.61	.62⅛	.....
September	.64¾	.64⅞	.62⅝	.63⅜	—⅛
December	.67¾	.67⅞	.65⅞	.66⅛	.....

Oats

July	.44⅝	.45¼	.44⅛	.44⅛	—⅜
September	.45⅞	.46	.44¾	.45	—⅜
December	.46¾	.46⅞	.45⅝	.45¾	—⅜

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	.86⅝	.84	.84⅜	—.01⅝
September	.88⅛	.85¼	.85⅞	—.02
December	.89⅛	.86⅛	.83⅛	—.01¾

Chesapeake & Ohio Net

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, for the six months ended June 30, had net income of $13,946,851 after taxes, charges and sinking funds, equal, after allowing for dividend requirements on the preferred stock, to $1.82 a share on the common. This compares with $10,365,717, or $1.50 a share, in the first half of 1933.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last July 20	Last July 19
108	89	7	Abraham & S pf	50	110	108	110	108
11⅞	6⅝	..	Adams Express	500	12	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛
34⅞	16	2	Adams Millis	600	28	27⅛	27⅛	28
11⅜	7¾	..	Addressograph	100	9	9	9	9¼
17⅝	4⅛	..	Advance Rumely	100	5	5	5	5
9⅝	6⅛	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	..
106¼	91¾	3f	Air Reduction	1300	99⅞	97¾	97¾	99
23⅞	17⅝	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	36400	20⅜	19⅛	19⅝	20⅛
5¼	2½	..	Alleghany Corp	1400	2½	2½	2½	2½
16⅛	5⅝	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	800	12	10¾	11	12
14⅜	5¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	10	10	10	..
160¾	126½	6	Allied Chem	3200	133⅛	131⅛	133⅛	135
130	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	126¾	126⅜	126⅜	..
23⅜	13⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	800	15⅝	15	15	16⅛
20⅛	12¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	200	14	14	14	..
7¾	3½	..	Amal Leather	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
55⅝	41½	2	Amerada	2000	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	49⅛
36	25⅛	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1300	33	33	33	33
25⅛	14½	..	Am Bank Note	400	19½	18⅛	18⅛	20
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	30	48⅛	48	48	48½
15½	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	600	12	10⅞	10⅞	12½
72⅝	46½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	20	67½	67	67	68
38	22¼	.80	Am Brake S&F	300	23⅜	23	23	24⅝
107⅜	90¼	4	Am Can	2800	100⅝	98⅜	98⅜	100½
33⅞	18⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	20⅛	18½	18½	20½
56½	35½	..	Am Car & F pf	100	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	..
12¼	5½	..	Am Chain	600	5½	5½	5½	..
40	20½	..	Am Chain pf	100	24½	24½	24½	..
62½	27½	..	Am Com Alcohol	2400	28⅛	27¼	27¼	28½
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝
13¾	6⅜	..	Am & For Pow	1500	7¼	6⅜	6⅜	7¼
30	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	700	18½	18¼	18¼	18⅛
25	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
22⅜	12⅞	1	Am Hawaiian	200	13½	13½	13½	..
10⅛	6¼	..	Am Hide & L	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
42¼	26¼	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	..
10	4⅞	..	Am Ice	2500	5⅛	4⅞	5	5
45¼	35¼	6	Am Ice pf	500	33½	33½	33½	33⅝
11	6½	..	Am International	1700	7¼	7	7	7¼
38⅜	22⅛	..	Am Locomotive	400	23¼	22⅜	22⅜	..
74⅜	49	..	Am Loco pf	100	52	52	52	..
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	8400	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	9
27⅜	18	..	Am Metal	800	21¼	20	20	21⅜
25¾	21	1½	Am News	200	25½	25	25	25⅜
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	6600	6	5½	5¾	6⅛
26¼	12⅜	1¼	Am P&L 5½ pf	200	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	16
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	100	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	17½
17⅜	12	..	Am Radiator	6400	14	13½	13½	14
28¼	16⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	2800	18¼	17⅛	17⅛	18⅛
54⅜	36	4	Am Safety Razor	300	58	57⅝	57⅝	..
7⅝	3¼	..	Am Seating	100	4	4	4	4
2⅝	1	..	Am Ship & Com	300	1	1	1	1
30	19¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	200	20	19½	19½	20½
51¼	35¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	6800	41	38⅛	38⅜	40⅝
125	106	7g	Am Smelt & R pf	200	123½	123⅛	123½	124
20½	14	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	16	16	16	16½
71⅜	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	1900	70⅜	69¼	69¼	69¼
125¼	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	2900	113¾	112¾	112¾	113¾
28⅜	23¼	..	Am Type F pf	140	10	9¾	9¾	10⅛
27⅝	16⅝	1	Am Wat W & E	100	19⅛	17⅞	18	18⅝
17⅛	6½	..	Am Woolen	600	10¼	9½	9½	10
83⅜	56⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	400	58¾	56⅛	56⅛	57¾
4¼	1	..	Am Writ Pap	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
17½	3½	..	Am Writ Pap pf	200	4¼	4	4	..
9	5⅛	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	5¾	5½	5½	..
50⅛	37½	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	..
17½	12⅞	..	Anaconda Cop	6900	14	12½	12½	13¾
24⅝	18	.60	Anchor Cap	300	20	19¼	19¼	20⅛
7⅞	5	..	A P W Paper	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
34	26¾	1	Archer Daniels	400	33½	32¼	32¼	33⅞
5⅝	4⅞	..	Armour Ill N	4800	5¼	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛
61	59	..	Armour Ill pf N	3000	59	59	59	60
75⅝	55	..	Armour Ill pf	1500	70¼	69	69	70¼
8⅜	3⅜	..	Arnold Constable	400	5	5	5	5
18¼	10⅞	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	11	10⅞	10⅞	11
40½	14½	.50	Asso Oil	100	36¾	36¾	36¾	..
23¾	13¼	..	Atchison T&SF	6400	61⅞	58½	59	61⅜
100	70⅛	5.00	Atchison pf	400	89¾	88⅜	88⅜	89¾
90	70⅛	5.00	Atchison pf	400	89¾	88⅜	88⅜	89¾
54¼	34¼	..	Atl Coast Line	900	34⅞	33½	33½	35
16	12	..	Atl Gulf & W I	90	12	12	12	12
74	13	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	1500	13	13	13	13
35¼	21¾	1	Atl Refining	1900	25¾	24⅝	24⅞	25¼
55½	35¼	1b	Atlas Powder	1400	54⅛	51	51	54¼
57⅞	22	..	Auburn Auto	900	22¾	22½	22½	22¾
16⅝	7	..	Austin Nichols	400	13¼	12¾	12¾	..
10⅞	4½	..	Aviation Corp Del	7200	5	4½	4½	5
			—B—					
16	8¾	..	Baldwin Loco	800	9⅞	8¾	8¾	10
34½	19¾	..	Balt & Ohio	4600	21½	19¾	20⅛	21¾
37⅜	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	700	26¼	24	24	25¾
99⅞	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	1000	99	99	99	99½
46⅛	39½	2½	Banger & Aross	300	43½	42½	42½	43¾
6	3	..	Barker Bros	300	3	3	3	3⅜
38½	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	40	20	19	19	18½
10	6¼	..	Barnsdall A	600	7⅜	6½	6⅝	7
18⅜	10⅝	..	Beatrice Cream	500	15¼	15½	15⅞	15⅜
67	58	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	65	65	65	65
15¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	600	12½	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
119⅛	95½	5.86	Belg Nat Rys ppf	200	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
23⅞	13⅜	..	Bendix Aviation	1200	14½	13⅜	13¾	14⅜
131⅜	112⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	400	16⅞	16½	16⅞	16⅜
49½	30⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	1600	32⅞	30½	30½	32½
82	58¾	..	Beth Steel pf	500	59¼	59¼	59¼	60½
40	25	1b	Bigelow Sanford	60	26	25⅞	25⅞	26
16¼	10¼	..	Blaw Knox	500	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
68¾	49⅜	3	Bohn Alum & Br	1600	59¼	56¼	56¼	58¾
28⅛	19⅞	1.60f	Borden	2700	27½	26½	26⅞	27¼
28⅝	20½	1	Borg Warner	3500	21¾	20½	20¾	21⅞
3	1	h	Botany Mills A pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
19⅜	12	1	Briggs Mfg	3000	17¼	16½	16⅞	17
24⅞	14	1	Briggs & Strat	200	16	14	14	..
42	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	7500	40¾	39¼	39¼	40¼
94¾	82⅞	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	96	95½	95½	95
8⅝	3⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	400	4¾	4½	4½	..
80½	60⅞	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	64	64	64	64
61	50	3	Brown Shoe	500	52½	52	52½	..
10⅛	6	..	Brunswick Balke	400	6	5½	5½	..
9⅝	5½	..	Bucyrus Erie	600	5	4¾	4¾	5½
14½	8¼	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	800	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅝
75	55	2	Bucyrus E pf	10	55	55	55	55
7¾	4½	..	Budd Mfg	1200	5	4¾	4¾	5
5⅜	2¾	..	Budd Wheel	400	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	3
15½	6⅝	..	Bullard	2400	7	6⅝	6⅞	7
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	40	9½	9	9	11¾
19⅜	12⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	1200	13	12⅛	12⅛	13⅛
3	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
2⅛	1½	..	Butte & Superior	100	1½	1½	1½	..
4¾	2⅛	..	Butterick	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
32¾	18½	..	Byers	1900	20¼	18	18	20⅛
			—C—					
35¼	18¾	.12	Calif Packing	2200	33¾	32⅛	32½	33½
1¾	¾	..	Callahan Z & L	500	¾	¾	¾	..
6⅜	3⅞	..	Calumet & Hecla	3900	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
15⅞	8¼	..	Campbell Wy&C	200	8¼	8¾	8¼	..
29½	20	1	Canada Dry	800	18¾	18½	18½	18⅞
56½	50	3	Canada South'n	10	50½	50½	50½	..
18¼	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	4600	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13¾
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	1000	35½	34¾	35½	..
86¾	66	4	Case Thresh	1700	81½	80	80	80
33⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1100	26½	25¼	25¾	26⅛
44⅞	22⅜	..	Celanese Corp	2500	24¼	22⅝	22⅝	24⅜
4	1¼	h	Celotex vtc	500	1½	1½	1½	..
22⅜	6½	h	Celotex Co pf	6000	9	8½	8½	10
32⅝	24	1½	Central Aguirre	500	30	29½	29½	30½
92	62	..	Central RR of NJ	400	61½	60	60	..
12⅜	7¾	..	Century Ribbon	400	8¾	8½	8¾	..
43½	30¼	1b	Cerro de Pasco	28600	39	36⅜	36⅜	38½
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	900	5	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛
35	17½	..	Certain-Teed pf	100	28	28	28	..
15½	8	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	8	8	8	..
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1900	45	43	43	46½
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	5300	46½	45⅜	45⅜	46⅜
8	1⅞	.h	Chi & E Ill pf	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
11⅞	5¾	..	Chi & Gt W pf	400	6⅜	5¼	5¼	6½
8½	3¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	600	3¾	3¼	3¼	..
13¼	5¼	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	3800	6⅞	5¼	5½	6⅝
15	6½	..	Chi & N'western	6200	7¼	6½	6⅝	7¼
28	12½	..	Chi & N'west pf	900	14⅛	12½	12¾	14⅝
9⅞	5½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	500	6¼	6	6	6⅞
28¾	16½	..	Chi nPeu T pf	300	21	20½	20½	21½
6½	2⅝	.h	Chi Rock Isl & P	700	3	2⅝	3	2¾
11¾	5	..	C StP M & O pf	60	7½	7	7	..
30¾	19¼	1.50b	Chickasha Cot O	100	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	26⅝
11⅝	5¾	..	Childs Company	400	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
17⅜	12⅜	..	Chile Copper	100	12¼	12	12	..
60⅜	36½	1f	Chrysler	16800	40⅛	38⅜	38⅝	40
24⅝	17¼	..	Cities Ser & Fuel	1600	20½	19⅝	20½	19⅝
52	45	2	City Investing	10	50	50	50	..
2½	⅞	..	City Stores	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1¼	½	..	City Stores vtc	100	½	½	½	..
5½	2	..	City Stores A vtc	100	2	2	2	..
21⅜	8¾	.80b	Clark Equipment	200	13	12½	12½	12¾
18½	9⅜	.50	*Colgate-Palm-P	2600	15½	14½	14½	15¾
28½	13⅜	..	Collins & Aikman	1900	14	13⅜	13⅜	14
94	77½	7	Collins & A pf	90	82¼	81	81	..
92¼	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	91⅜	91¾	91⅜	92
8¾	3⅝	.. h	Colo Fuel & Ir	400	5¼	5	5	..
40⅜	27	..	Colo & Southern	10	31½	31½	31½	..
33¼	20	..	Colo & So 1pf	70	25	25	25	..
30	20	..	Colo & So 2pf	50	20	20	20	..
19¼	9¾	..	Columbia Gas	11600	10½	10	10	10½
78⅜	52	6	Columbia G pf A	100	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	77
77¼	58	3	Columbian Carb	2600	70¼	68	68	71¼
34⅜	23	1§	Columbia Pic vtc	800	27⅜	26⅜	26⅜	29
35½	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	3600	29½	27¼	27¼	29½
50	38	3	Comm Cred A	100	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	..
30	24	2	Com Cr 6½ pf B	30	29	29	29	29
59¾	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	2300	58½	57½	57½	58½
36¾	18⅞	.60	Comm Solvents	9600	20½	18¾	18¾	20½
3¾	1¾	..	Comwlth & So	11200	2	2	2	2
52¾	21½	6	Comwlth&S 6pf	900	44	41	41⅜	44⅜
31¼	23	1.30	Longoleum Nairn	600	27	27	27	28
5¼	2½	..	Consol Film Ind	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
17½	10⅜	1g	Consol Film I pf	1100	13	12⅜	12⅜	13
47⅜	31½	2	Consol Gas	6200	32¼	31¾	31¾	32½
94	82	5	Consol Gas pf	600	94¾	94½	94¾	94⅜
4⅜	2¼	..	Consol Laundries	200	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
14¼	9½	.28b	Consol Oil	8700	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	9⅞
2¼	⅞	..	Consol Textile	900	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
13¾	6½	..	Sontainer A	900	10⅜	10	10	10½
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	1200	4⅜	4	4	4¼
14⅝	7	..	Cont Baking A	300	8	7½	7½	..
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	600	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
83½	60½	3	Cont Can	900	81¼	80¼	80½	80¾
11¾	7	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	7	7	7	7⅜
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	600	31	30	30	30¾
2⅜	1	..	Cont Motors	900	1	1	1	1
22¾	14½	.25b	Cont Oil	5800	15½	13⅜	13⅜	19⅛
90	90	..	Cont Oil stmpd	40	90	90	90	..
84½	60½	3	Corn Products	4200	67¾	65½	65½	68
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	800	5⅜	5⅜	5½	5½
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	100	32¾	32¾	32¾	33
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	2900	16⅝	15½	15½	16¼
36¼	24⅛	..	Crown Cork & S	200	24¼	24¼	24¼	24½
41¼	35½	2.70	Crown Corp pf	100	41	41	41	40¼
6⅜	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerbach	1300	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4¾
38¾	21⅜	..	Crucible Steel	400	23⅝	22½	22½	..
3½	1	..	Cuba Co	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	2300	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	7¾
6	2⅛	..	Cuban Am S pf	350	60	55½	55½	65
50¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	400	47⅛	46	46	..
21⅝	11½	..	Curtis Publishg	200	21¼	20¼	20¼	21¾
85⅝	43½	2½g	Curtis Pub pf	600	84½	82	83¼	84½
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	3900	3	2¾	2¾	3
12½	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	2600	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞	8½
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	100	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	..
			—D—					
34⅛	18	..	Deere & Co	1200	20¼	19	19	20½
15½	11⅛	.20	Deere & Co pf	800	12¾	12½	12¾	12⅝
73½	48	..	Del & Hudson	1600	51	48	48	51¼
37⅞	20	..	Del Lack & W	3500	20⅞	20	20	21
13¼	8¾	..	Denver R G pf	400	8¾	8¾	8¾	7⅝
55½	29	1¾f	Devoe & Ray A	200	46⅝	45⅝	45⅝	47½
28½	21¾	1	Diamond Match	200	24½	24½	24½	..
46¼	32	2f	Dome Mines	6800	42½	40½	40½	42½
23	15	1.20	Dominion Stores	400	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
28⅛	14¼	..	Douglas A	4400	19	16¾	16¾	18½
11⅞	7½	..	Dresser B	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	3800	91¾	88½	88½	91
125	115	6	du Pont deb	800	125	124½	125	124½
104¼	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	50	104	104	104	104
			—E—					
12¾	5⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
101½	79	4	Eastman Kodak	1100	100¾	99	99	100¾
22½	13½	1	Eaton Mfg	1200	16⅝	15⅞	16	16¼
31⅞	18⅛	..	Elec Auto-Lite	6700	21¾	20	20	21⅝
7½	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	1200	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	4¼
9⅛	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1400	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	6⅝
9¾	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	3800	5½	4⅝	4¾	5½
19¾	8½	1	Elec Pw&L 6% pf	1600	10¼	9¼	9¾	10¾
21	8¼	..	Elec Pow L pf	1800	11½	10	10	11½
52	40	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	42¼	42	42	42¼
1⅞	⅜	h	Elk Horn Coal	800	1	⅝	⅝	1
3¾	1¼	h	Elk Horn Coal pf	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝
63	51	3	Endicott Johnson	300	54	53½	53½	..
127¼	120	7	Endicott John pf	40	127	127	127	..
18⅜	4	..	Engineers Pub B	100	4	4	4	4
23½	11⅝	..	Engineers P S 5pf	200	12½	12	12	12½
25½	14½	..	Engineers PS 6pf	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
24½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	200	13¾	13½	13½	..
10¾	3½	.40	Equitable Off Bld	1600	6	5½	5½	5¾
24½	13⅞	..	Erie RR	1400	16¾	14¾	14⅞	17
38¼	16	..	Erie RR 1pf	300	22½	21	21	..
23	12	..

Commerce and Finance

$13,000,000,000 Farm Debt to Melt Under Frazier-Lemke Act

Business and Industry

Cutting Farm Debt Of $13,000,000,000 Is Now Under Way

Frazier-Lemke Act Seen as Boon — Adverse to Insurance Concerns

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Simple machinery to accomplish the gigantic job of materially reducing the $13,000,000,000 farm debt of the country with resulting losses to millions of investors, is now being or will soon be set up in every rural county of the United States.

The organization consists chiefly of one federal debt conciliation commissioner for each county with a farm population of more than 500, to be appointed by the judge of the federal court in that district.

Appointment of these debt commissioners, heretofore optional, was made compulsory by the last Congress in an amendment to the federal bankruptcy act. Their job is to attempt to bring creditors to an agreement with distressed debtors. If the commissioner fails, the debtor is free to go to court and ask for a scaling down of his debt without consent from his creditors. On the success of the conciliation commissioners, then, depends the extent to which farmers will use the drastic means of unloading their debts, provided in the recently enacted Frazier-Lemke bill.

Bankruptcy legislation similar to the Frazier-Lemke act has been enacted in behalf of corporation and municipalities, but there is this difference—in the case of a corporation or municipality, consent of at least a majority of the creditors is required in order to scale down debts while in the case of the farm bankruptcy, the creditor has no say in the case, after it leaves the hands of the conciliation commissioner.

Hurts Insurance Companies

Some observors here believe that for this reason creditors may be lenient when cases are before the commissioner so the majority of disputes may be settled there, rather than by the Frazier-Lemke method. Others have predicted that enough farmers will appeal to the courts to effect a material cancellation of the farm indebtedness of the country.

Undoubtedly the most far-reaching piece of farm finance legislation of recent years, the Frazier-Lemke act is welcomed by farm organizations. Opponents have warned that it may be the first step in the repudiation of all debts. Insurance companies, which hold approximately $1,000,000,000 in farm mortgages will be hit the hardest. Friends of the measure remind these and other large investors that they are basing their opposition to the measure on the assumption that the farmer can pay his debts. Such a thing is impossible, they say, and the wise investor knows he is lucky if he gets part of his money back, instead of no money.

Besides providing machinery for reducing all farm debts, personal and real, the Frazier-Lemke act lowers existing interest rates of 6 and 7 per cent to 1 per cent and creates an automatic moratorium of five years in event the scaling down of a debt is for any reason challenged.

Three Appraisers Appointed

The procedure to be followed under the law is as follows: If as distressed farmer debtor he is unable to compose his obligations under the operations of the debt conciliatory commissioner, he may amend his petition by asking to be declared bankrupt. The court is required, on the filing of the petition in bankruptcy to appoint three appraisers, one selected by the debtor, a second by the creditor and a third by the first two appraisers. When the appraisal, made on the basis of "fair and reasonable" value is completed, the farmer requests that the referee, after setting aside exemptions that may be required by state laws, "sell" the property back to him.

The resale price is the new appraised value and the terms of sale, laid down by the law are; payment of 1 per cent interest on the appraised price in each of the second and third years; payment of 5 per cent of the appraised price in fourth and fifth years, and payment of the rest of the new principal in the sixth year. Interest is not to exceed 1 per cent a year.

Moratorium for Five Years

If the creditor is not satisfied with the appraisal or the terms of resale to the farmer, the moratorium provision of the act becomes operative. The court is compelled to suspend all proceedings for five years, in which period the farmer pays a reasonable yearly rental for his property, retaining possession of it as a tenant under direction of the court.

If at any time during the five years the farmer is able to obtain refinancing he can ask for a new appraisal which must be granted. The procedure is then the same as under the scaling-down provision, except that the creditor this time must take a choice between the first appraisal and the new appraisal He loses his right to make further objection.

The right of the creditor to take a farmer's property from him and sell it has become a thing of the past. The farmer may stay there for six years, so long as he is able to pay the small interest charge required even though he pays it on only a small portion of the sum he originally borrowed from his creditors.

City Ice and Fuel Net Higher Than Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 20—City Ice & Fuel Company, operating in 26 states and in Canada, reports for six months ending June 30 last net income of $1,403,678 after taxes, depreciation and all other charges. This compares with $1,176,530 for this period last year.

Engineering Awards Best in Two Years

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

New York, July 20

THE award of Grand Coulee Dam in Washington combined with the third highest week of this year in private work makes a total of $56,276,000 in engineering awards for the week, as reported by Engineering News-Record. This tops all records for two previous years. Of this total $46,347,000 is for public and $9,929,000 for private work. Of the public work $34,330,000 is federal and $12,017,000 state and municipal, and of the federal $29,339,000 is for Grand Coulee Dam.

The earthwork, irrigation, waterways classification for the current week totals $32,297,000, exceeding by a wide margin the year's average to date. Highway awards are at the low point for the year, $3,155,000. Industrial buildings, at $7,730,000, score the second highest week of the year. Sewerage awards are low and other classifications are close to last week's figures.

Freight Loadings Rise 82,971 Cars In July 14 Week

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—The American Railway Associated announced today that freight loadings for the week ended July 14 were 602,778 cars, an increase of 82,971 above the preceding week, 50,883 under the corresponding week in 1933, and an increase of 99,017 above the week of 1932.

The apparent heavy increase over the preceding week was said by officials to be due to the fact that loadings were reduced during the week of July 7 by the Fourth of July holiday.

Miscellaneous freight loaded for the week ended July 14 totaled 227,571 cars, an increase of 30,003 above the preceding week, 13,923 below the corresponding week in 1933 and 43,852 above 1932.

Less than car-lot merchandise was 157,789 cars, an increase of 19,863 above the preceding week, 13,441 below 1933 and 9,137 below 1932.

Sulphur Industry Now Returns to Louisiana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 20—An important industry—the production of sulphur—which back in 1905 was of paramount importance to Louisiana and then faded when the deposits of sulphur ran out, is once again returning to this State.

After an enforced inactivity of nearly a decade, Louisiana last year reëntered into sulphur production when an oil prospecting company located a rich sulphur deposit in southwest Louisiana.

The success of this company led other companies, including several large oil firms, to search for the mineral. As a result of this increased activity domes have been located in various sections of the State. Only one other deposit, however, some 45 miles due south of New Orleans, has been opened up for production on a commercial scale.

In 1933, the first year commercial production began again, Louisiana produced 321,000 long tons. This amount, coupled with the 1,083,445 tons turned out by Texas, represents practically the entire production of the United States.

The added importance of the rejuvenation of a work which had been considered lost can be gathered from the fact that the world production of sulphur is only approximately 3,000,000 tons. Italy, Spain, Chile and Japan are the other producers.

Emergency Drought Area Territory Is Extended

WASHINGTON, July 20—The emergency drought area in which loans for livestock feed and forage production are being made has been extended to include 89 additional counties in California, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Texas and Wyoming, the Farm Credit Administration announced yesterday. Most of the counties were transferred from the secondary to the emergency drought list.

Harvard Study Shows Big Grocery And Variety Chains More Efficient

Higher average sales, faster rate of stock overturn, and greater net profits for large grocery and variety chain stores as compared with smaller chains for 1932, are noted in studies just published by Prof. Malcolm P. McNair, director of research at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

The report on expenses and profits of variety chains in 1932 continues the series of similar studies of sales records, gross margins of profit, costs of doing business, and net profits, begun for 1929 and 1931. The present report covers the operations of 29 chains with 5027 stores and aggregate net sales for the year of $670,760,000. For these chains the average performance was as follows:

Gross margin	33.69%
Total expense plus interest	31.48
Net profit	2.21%
Net other income	2.92
Net gain	5.13%

Detailed tables show clearly that, on the average, the larger organizations operated at a profit, while the smaller ones lost money. Average net losses were reported by chains with less than 10 stores, 10 to 50 stores, and 50 to 500 stores, but any chains with less than 10 stores failed to earn anything toward interest on capital owned.

In the variety chain as in the grocery chain, a substantial bulk of the aggregate business is accounted for by a comparatively small group, the F. W. Woolworth Company operating approximately three times as many stores as any other variety chain while the Great Atlantc and Pacific Tea Company occupies a similar position among grocery chains.

To obtain a picture of the influence of the depression on the variety chain business, figures were compared for 17 identical chains reporting for 1929, 1931 and 1932. These operated 1634, 2150, and 2253 stores in each of the three years respectively.

Municipalities Struggling Out Of Indebtedness

Aided by Debt Adjustments, Bankruptcy Law and Bond Values' Rise

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—General improvement in bond values is combining, in the opinion of New York bankers, with state receivership and debt adjustment acts and the recently-passed federal municipal bankruptcy law to enable many local governments to struggle out of the bog of excessive indebtedness.

The credit of innumerable towns and cities, counties and school districts and other civil taxing units has been greatly aided in the past few months by the upward surge of bond prices. The existence of tremendous idle reserves in the hands of banks, furthermore, insures the continuance of a good market for sound issues, bankers say.

Steps to Rehabilitation

In the absence of new corporate financing, recent municipal issues have been well received for investment purposes. The rising prices of outstanding issues have paved the road for refunding and adjustment of debts which would not have been possible a year ago.

The action of states in assisting their towns and counties with their debt problems, such as the creation of the New Jersey Municipal Finance Commission, has helped point the way out. Properties are being reassessed, services curtailed, expenses reduced and refunding supervised in many sections of the country. The new federal legislation, it is said, will enable defaulting municipalities to escape their predicament.

Most of these steps are of a temporary or emergency nature, however. Some bankers express the hope, therefore, that permanent measures will be taken to prevent a repetition of the excessive debt inflation of the last 10 or 20 years.

The gross debt, less sinking fund assets of all local governing units in 1932 is estimated by the New York Trust Co.'s index at $15,222,898,000. This compared with $7,754,196,000 in 1922 and with $3,475,954,000 in 1912.

Florida First in Default

Florida, with a rise of 2779 per cent in the total debt of its subdivisions in the 20-year period, showed the largest expansion. North Carolina and Michigan also increased their obligations by more than 1250 per cent each, while Illinois, Iowa, New Jersey, Arizona, Arkansas, California, South Carolina, Texas and Wyoming, all had gains of more than 500 per cent.

Florida is also the leading State in number of defaults among its subdivisions, reporting 328 as of March 1, 1934. North Carolina had 279, Louisiana 259, Ohio 140, New Jersey 130, Texas 111 and California 104. New York State had only three while seven states had no defaulting districts.

The fact that many of those states which showed the largest gains in their municipal debts also have the most defaults is taken as striking proof, in banking circles, of the thesis that unreasonable expansion has been the chief cause of inability to meet interest at the present time.

Public Offering Made Of West Virginia 4 P.C. Bonds

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 20—Public offering is being made of an issue of $1,000,000 State of West Virginia 4 per cent bonds by C. W. McNear & Co., John Nuveen & Co., Burr & Co., Inc., and Kalman & Co., Inc. The bonds are due serially July 1, 1935, to July 1, 1959, inclusive, and are being offered at prices to yield from 1.25 per cent to 3.60 per cent according to maturity.

West Virginia has a high credit standing and the State has a unique record in that there is not a single default in the payment of principal or interest on any bonds issued by any municipality or political subdivision within the confines of the State.

This splendid achievement is due to the fact that the State is probably the only one in the Union that has a state sinking fund commission, which administers the sinking funds for all bond issues of counties, districts, and municipalities.

Hardware Sales Compare Favorably With Last Year

NEW YORK, July 20—June hardware sales are reported from several sources as a shade better than June, 1933, but not so good as in May. The severe drought took a heavy toll from the totals of the midwestern wholesalers, and from all retail trade in the affected areas. Conditions have so far improved that expectations for July are optimistic, Hardware Age will say tomorrow in its market summary. Sales to date are running close to the corresponding records of last year.

Price movements have been fewer, and less radical than for many months past. Advances and declines are both appearing, according to the special conditions surrounding each line. In general, values are felt to be safe.

Life Insurance Companies Pay Out $3,465,000,000 in 1933

Of This Amount $2,054,000,000 Was for Premium Savings and Cash Surrender Values—Three Policies Exceeded $1,500,000 Each

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 20—A grand total of $3,465,224,187 was paid by life insurance companies to policy holders and beneficiaries in the United States and Canada in 1933, according to the special "Life Payments" number of the National Underwriter, weekly insurance paper. Of this amount, claims, matured endowments, annuities and additional accident benefits totaled $1,411,187,914 compared with $1,469,421,038 in 1932. Payments for cash premium savings and cash surrender values amounted to $2,054,036,273 last year compared with $2,088,426,843 in 1932.

Pay $14,764,997,801 in Five Years

During the last five years, from 1929 to 1933, when the country was going through unprecedented economic depression, life insurance companies paid to policy-holders and beneficiaries a grand total of $14,764,997,801. This demonstrates the vast scale upon which life insurance met the needs and demands of its investors and their dependents. In those five years life insurance companies were paying out nearly $15,000,000,000, while admitted assets of all life insurance companies increased over $3,000,000,000. At the end of 1933, the 283 legal reserve life insurance companies had $22,281,489,790 in assets, compared with $20,969,152,010 in 1932 or an increase of $1,312,337,780. These assets are invested in high grade securities under state supervision by the life companies' investment men.

Disability Claims Increase 11%

Permanent disability claims again showed a large increase in 1933, totaling $89,521,034 or 11 per cent more than the 1932 total or $80,414,134. In the last five years disability payments have increased 160 per cent last year's total being $55,307,432 more than the 1929 total of $34,213,602. Life insurance payments on double indemnity claims decreased 11 per cent in 1933, totaling $21,733,200 compared with $24,186,109 in 1932. This is the second year the double indemnity payments have decreased, the 1931 high being $27,018,033.

Although the large individual payments attract much attention, the bulk of life insurance payments are in small amounts that go to the rank and file of the people. Last year there were 613 people leaving $30,000 or more in life insurance. In 1932 there were 491 payments of over $30,000 and the year before 437. In 1933 there were three claims over $1,500,000, nine from $500,000 to $1,000,000, 31 from $250,000 to $500,000, 107 from $100,000 to $250,000, 186 from $50,000 to $100,000 and 277 from $30,000 to $50,000.

New York Leads States

New York ranked first among all states in life payments with $641,000,000, an increase of 2 per cent over the 1932 total of $628,000,000. Pennsylvania came second with $331,000,000, or $1,000,000 less than in 1932. Illinois came third with $235,500,000, followed by Ohio with $182,000,000, California $172,000,000, Massachusetts $168,500,000, New Jersey $158,000,000, Michigan $118,000,000, Missouri $111,100,000 and Indiana $81,400,000.

The largest percentage increase in 1933 was in Mississippi, which had $22,100,000 in payments, 23 per cent more than in 1932. Missouri had the second largest increase with 18 per cent, followed by North Dakota with 17 per cent and Rhode Island with 12 per cent. Connecticut had a 9 per cent gain and Maine and Massachusetts a 7 per cent gain.

10 p. c. of National Income

The huge total of life insurance payments every year plays an important part in the financial and social structure of the country. Over $10,000,000 was paid out by life insurance companies on each business day of 1933. Life insurance payments were nearly 10 per cent of the estimated national income of $39,800,000,000 in 1933.

High taxes are always considered a heavy burden by the public, but the high levies which will be made by the federal, state and local governments this year will amount to about $9,000,000,000 or less than three times as much as the life insurance payments.

While the federal government had its lowest income tax yield on record in 1933 with $720,000,000, life insurance companies paid nearly five times that sum to policyholders and beneficiaries. Income tax payments in 1933 were 70 per cent lower than in 1929 when the total was $2,348,000,000, but life insurance companies paid out 53 per cent more money in 1933 than in 1929.

Over 100,000,000,000 in Force

At the end of 1933 legal reserve life insurance companies had $103,219,119,878 insurance in force. Of this $76,835,071,336 was ordinary; $9,372,525,893 group and $17,011,522,649 industrial. The companies received $258,310,441 in new life premiums and $2,259,341,828 renewal premiums. Industrial premiums totaled $649,283,558, while disability and double indemnity premiums amounted to $101,225,523. The total premium income in 1933 was $3,548,867,104.

Because of the uncertainty in the general investment fields, investments in annuities increased 41 per cent in 1933. Annuity premiums last year totaled $280,705,754, compared with $198,303,548 in 1932, an increase of $82,401,806. In 1933, $16,258,466,018 in new life insurance business was written, compared with $16,555,396,741 the year before.

Due to the moratorium and better business conditions in 1933, the total outstanding notes and loans to policyholders decreased $40,997,521 in 1933, the total outstanding at the end of 1933 being $3,985,199,840, and at the end of 1932, $4,026,197,361. In 1932 when many policyholders were in dire financial straits, there was a large increase in policy loans amounting to $453,069,870. Although the cash reserve features of life insurance policies greatly aided many policyholders in the depression, it is gratifying to note that there is quite a decrease in requests for loans and increase in repayments

The World's Business

Debts and Trade

MR. JOHN DICKINSON, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, recently gave out some figures of trade with Germany which have a bearing on the debts controversy. The excuse for the transfer moratorium, as given by the German Government in its note to Washington, was the diminution of German exports. The general impression is that this is due to general and special circumstances. Economic nationalism is persuading many countries to encourage their own factories to make formerly imported goods. This is discrimination exercised by governments. There is also the feeling that German goods, even after they have passed the customs barriers, are being subjected to boycott by former customers on political grounds. In respect of the United States, one can now check up these impressions from the data on current trade supplied by Mr. Dickinson. The figures are:

	Imports from Germany	Exports to Germany
1931	$127,000,000	$166,000,000
1932	74,000,000	133,000,000
1933	78,000,000	140,000,000
Jan., 1934	6,472,000	15,726,000
Feb., 1934	6,070,000	13,820,000
Merch, 1934	7,495,000	15,892,000
April, 1934	5,738,000	10,828,000
May, 1934.	5,469,000	6,847,000

This year's figures reveal a very significant trend. In 1933 Germany bought twice as much from the United States as the United States bought from Germany. From January to April the same disparity prevailed. But in May the picture changed. In this month the Germans bought $6,847,000 of American goods, or only 43 per cent of the January purchases. Americans, however, bought $5,469,000 of German goods, or 84 per cent of the January total. Thus German purchases have fallen much more rapidly than American purchases. The general impression must therefore be corrected. If there is such a thing as a boycott, it is not being reflected very much in the actions of buyers in the stores. And it pales into insignificance compared with the drop in German purchases. The real boycott, according to these figures, is in Germany.

* * *

The German explanation would probably be that the boycott is involuntary—that Germany does not have sufficient dollars to keep up its American purchases. Even on the basis of the May total, Germany has an unfavorable balance of trade with the United States. That is to say, it buys more than it sells. Such two-way transactions, of course, used to be regarded as completely invalid as an argument against purchasing. They leave altogether out of account what are known as triangular transactions. Germany could supply necessary goods to a third country, which could put dollars at German disposal out of the proceeds of the sale of necessities to the United States. Germany has an unfavorable balance with the world, however, as well as with the United States. Whatever methods it might have adopted in helping to bring about this situation, the facts are patent, and they show an increasing inability to buy more goods abroad.

* * *

Naturally, if the buying ability of the Germans is reduced, its debt-paying ability is also cut down. No way of making debts permanently payable has yet been discovered, except out of income. For foreign debts, this means foreign trade. Yet Secretary Hull refuses to allow trade to figure in any debt negotiations with Germany. The Secretary of State is a stickler for principle. In respect of equal treatment, he is on sound ground. But his refusal to dicker is not very helpful in meeting the basic situation. Of course he cannot do otherwise so long as inequality exists. But, when this is solved, the underlying difficulty in the German situation should be faced. Either trade channels should be opened up to German commerce or wholesale readjustment of debts should be effected. Trying to ride two horses at once is embittering relations between countries which are already clouded by suspicion of bad faith. Most of the New Deal philosophers recognize the impossibility of this circus performance in their general discourses. The lesson should be applied to particular cases. It may be that, without making any formal link of debts and trade, parallel negotiations with Germany could be started. This would save Mr. Hull's principle while recognizing the realities.

H. B. E.

Guaranteed Rail Stock Defaults Are Negligible

Of 140 Issues, Two-Thirds Pay Continuous Dividends for 40 Years

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 20—There has been an almost complete absence of defaults on guaranteed railroad stocks during the depression, the Standard Statistics records in a comprehensive survey of these obligations of the great railroad systems of the country, just issued.

In all, there are upwards of 140 separate issues of this type; approximately half of these, as determined by the dates of the respective leases, have been consistent dividend payers for more than 50 years, while two-thirds can boast a 40-year continuity. This excellent record of uninterrupted payments is all the more enviable when one considers the numerous bond defaults that inevitably coincide with periods of great economic stress.

Comparable to Bonds

Long favored by banks, insurance companies and other conservative investors, the guaranteed stock represents a proprietorship interest in railroad property which is generally important, if not indispensable, to a lessee railroad's system. Its claim to fixed income is supported by a long-term lease, the validity of which is well established. In a practical investment sense these securities are comparable to bonds; by and large they rank on a parity with senior mortgage obligations. Although lacking a rapid market turnover, they are (with very few exceptions) free from the federal normal income tax and noncallable.

Guaranteed stocks representing integral and essential segments of main line mileage are in general suitable mediums for investors' funds. Principal and income clearly possess a high degree of protection; guaranties are independent of earnings and in many instances are strengthened by indorsement on the certificates.

Yields ranging from 4¼ per cent to 5 per cent are available in high-grade guaranteed stocks, while certain issues in lower quality classifications hold possibilities of further enhancement in addition to offering generous and fairly well assured income.

Evaluation of guaranteed railroad stocks must take into account three main determinants of investment quality. These are: (1) the value of the property, in terms of individual earning power and of strategic importance to the operating company; (2) the terms of the lease or contractual agreement, and (3) the earning power and credit standing of the tenant or guarantor road.

It is significant that while a number of important railroad bankruptcies have occurred in the last few years, there is no present instance of complete default on a security properly classed as a guaranteed stock and outstanding with the general public.

Cotton Trade Slows Down During June

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—The cotton spinning industry was reported today by the Census Bureau to have operated during June at 72.7 per cent capacity, on a single shift basis, compared with 98.2 per cent in May this year and 129.1 per cent in June last year.

Spinning spindles in place June 30 totaled 31,002,964 of which 24,690,312 were active at some time during the month, compared with 31,029,950 and 25,891,366 for May this year, and 30,918,758 and 25,540,504 for June last year.

Active spindle hours for June totaled 5,253,454,142, or an average of 169 hours per spindle in place, compared with 7,279,092,293 and 235 for May this year, and 9,299,175,026 and 301 for June last year.

Repayment of Loans To RFC Encouraging

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 20—Jesse Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corp., announced today that the RFC disbursed loans amounting to $1,177,135, during the fiscal year ended June 30 and exceeded repayments of $931,340,827 by only $245,794,278. He also said that the proportion of returns indicated a definite improvement in economic conditions.

The loans made did not include $889,358,768.14 which the RFC allocated to other government agencies in the year and $763,727,021.92 disbursed for the purchase of preferred stock and capital notes of banks. Disbursements of all types by the RFC totaled $3,062,809,668.

Continental Can Net Equals $5.16 a Share

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 20—Net income of Continental Can Company, Inc., for the 12 months ending June 30, 1934, as reported to the New York Stock Exchange, amounted to $13,154,973 which, after providing $4,095,311 for depreciation and federal taxes, left net earnings available for the common stock of $9,059,662, equivalent to $5.16 a share on 1,755,689 common shares of $20 par value outstanding at June 30, 1934.

In the corresponding 12 month period ending June 30, 1933, net income amounted to $8,729,109, from which $3,297,762 was deducted for depreciation and federal taxes, leaving net earnings of $5,431,347 for 1,733,345 common shares issued at June 30, 1933, equivalent to $3.13 a share.

Sales in dollars for the first six months of the current calendar year were over 26 per cent ahead of the same period in 1933, according to the company.

Federal Financing Under Consideration

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 20

GOVERNMENT financing of from $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 in September is now under consideration at the Treasury.

Certificates of indebtedness amounting to $524,000,000, mature Sept. 15, and $1,000,000,000 of fourth 4¼ per cent Liberty Bonds have been called for Oct. 15.

Acting Secretary Coolidge refused to predict whether called Liberties would be refunded when the certificate maturities are taken care of, but pointed out that in the past conversion offers had been made to bondholders in advance of the date on which the securities were called.

Mr. Coolidge said that "in all probability" a conversion offer would be made for the Liberties, but refused to hazard a guess as to whether bond market conditions would permit conversion of the entire amount in September.

Mexican Mining Industry Shows Greater Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Increasing mining activity in Mexico is revealed in recent reports of the Department of Mines of the Mexican Ministry of National Economy.

Among concessions recently granted by the department is that given to the important Fresnillo Company to exploit the mining lots Jesus del Pueblo, Castellanos, La Africana, El Diamante, La Potosina, San Antonio, Gilded Butterfly, Monte Cristo, El Amparo and Ampliacion de Castellanos, located in the District of Zacatecas, in the state of the same name. Preparatory work in this important mining district has already begun.

The La Paz Mining Negotiation signed a contract for the development of the La Paz silver mine, situated in the District of Tetela del Ocampo, in the state of Puebla.

The American Smelting & Refining Co. is carrying on developments on a large scale, in different sections of the state of Michoacan, in search of silver, copper and gold veins. The same company recently intensified its mining activities in Huichila, district of Compostela in the Pacific coast state of Nayarit.

In the state of Jalisco, among others, the Compania Minera de Temamiche is developing activity on its Carment property in the district of Pihuamao.

Activity has already become more widespread and intense in the west central part of the Republic, particularly in the states of Guerrero and Michoacan. In the former state, the Atalaya Mining Company has begun work on property leased from the Josefina Mining & Development Co., in the district of San Miguel Totolapan. Private activity on the Santa Clara mine is being carried out in Angangueo, state of Michoacan.

New York City Bond Issue Oversubscribed

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—The first public offering of New York City long term bonds since 1931 was heavily oversubscribed yesterday, and the syndicate books on the $58,000,000 issue were closed in less than an hour.

The Chase National Bank, which headed the banking group, said insurance companies, trust funds, corporations and individuals were heavy buyers.

The bonds were reoffered to the public in maturities ranging from 1935 to 1949 to yield from 1¼ to 3.85 per cent.

Good demand also was reported for the $12,000,000 of 10-month 1⅛ per cent notes offered by a group headed by Hallgarten & Co., priced to yield 1 per cent.

Brokers' Loans Drop $28,000,000 in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 20—Brokers' loans for the week ended July 18 totaled $1,031,000,000, a decrease of $28,000,000 as compared with the preceding week, according to an announcement by the Federal Reserve Board yesterday. This reduction followed a decrease of $10,000,000 last week. Loans for the week ended July 19, 1933 were $19,000,000.

Reporting banks report their loans for their own accounts fell off $27,000,000, loans for the account of out of town banks rose $2,000,000 and loans for the account of others decreased $3,000,000 to a record low mark of only $1,000,000.

Southern Farm Conditions Show Encouraging Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 20—Unmistakable signs of the improvement of farm conditions in Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi appear from the encouraging increase in collections of the Federal Land Bank of New Orleans and the decrease in delinquent loans, Mr. Robert A. Beeland Jr., president of the bank, stated here.

Collections from Oct. 1, 1933, to June 1, 1934, were $4,582,225 compared with $2,981,000 for the like period in 1933, an increase of approximately 35 per cent, while delinquencies during this nine-month period declined more than 10 per cent.

"This good showing," said Mr. Beeland, "was undoubtedly due to the part land bank commission loans have played in helping farmers to refinance their indebtedness and to pay off long outstanding debts."

Federal Reserve Credit in Use Is Somewhat Higher

Gains $3,000,000 Last Week, but $275,000,000 Under Year Ago

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reports the daily average volume of reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended July 18, $2,471,000,000, an increase of $3,000,000 over the preceding week but $275,000,000 less than in the corresponding week of 1933.

"On July 18," the Reserve Board said, "total reserve bank credit amounted to $2,460,000,000, a decrease of $8,000,000 for the week.

"This decrease corresponds with decreases of $16,000,000 in money in circulation, $60,000,000 in Treasury cash and deposits with Federal Reserve Banks, and $3,000,000 in nonmember deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts and an increase of $16,000,000 in monetary gold stock, offet in part by an increase of $85,000,000 in member bank reserve balances and a decrease of $2,000,000 in Treasury and National Bank currency.

"There was practically no change during the week in the system's holdings of bills discounted, bills bought in the open market and United States bonds. An increase of $25,000,000 in holdings of United States Treasury notes was offset by a decrease of a like amount in holdings of Treasury certificates and bills."

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 20—A rise of $36,103,000 in gold certificate reserves is reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, a drop of $3,128,000 in reserve note circulation and a gain of $33,428,000 in deposits.

Its reserve ratio increased to 71.0 per cent from 70.6 per cent last week. Member bank discounts here were off $1,185,000, while reserve bank holdings of bills and Government securities were unchanged.

Gas Revenues For First Five Months Higher Than 1933

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 20—Manufactured and natural gas revenues for the five months ended May 31, aggregated $326,326,400, an increase of 3.1 per cent over the corresponding period of 1933, it was announced by the American Gas Association. Revenues from domestic customers were practically unchanged. Revenues from industrial and commercial users however increased more than 15 per cent over the first five months of 1933.

For the month of May, 1934, manufactured and natural gas revenues aggregated $56,483,100, as compared with $55,420,200 in May, 1933, an increase of 1.9 per cent.

Revenues from gas sales to industrial-commercial users registered a pronounced upturn, aggregating $15,162,400 in May, an increase of nearly 17 per cent over the same month a year ago.

Revenues from sales for domestic uses, such as, cooking, water-heating, refrigeration, etc., were still 2.6 per cent below May, 1933.

Manufactured gas industry revenues in May totaled $32,312,900, practically the same as for the corresponding month a year ago. Revenues from industrial and commercial users of manufactured gas gained 5.6 per cent. Revenues from domestic uses were down 1.8 per cent.

A somewhat similar situation was reflected in the reports of the natural gas companies. Total revenues in May amounted to $24,170,200, a gain of 3.9 per cent over a year ago. Revenues from industrial uses aggregated $7,632,100, representing an increase of nearly 35 per cent. Revenues from domestic users of natural gas, however, registered a loss of 6.3 per cent.

Rand Says Further Deflation Dangerous

CHICAGO, July 20 (AP)—America has reached the limit of "bearable deflation," and further deflation will seriously endanger the capitalist system, James H. Rand Jr., chairman of the Committee for the Nation, said in an address which was broadcast last night. The address was read by an associate.

Strikes, similar to the San Francisco general strike, are the danger, from coast to coast, if steps are not taken to stop deflation, he said. The recent Amsterdam riots were caused by deflation efforts by the Government, he said, and indicate that serious social troubles arise from deflation tactics.

Annuities
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Heavy Fog Off Newport Closes Current Trials

Final Tests for America's Cup Defense Candidates Start Aug. 10

NEWPORT, R. I., July 20 (AP)—A heavy fog sweeping in from the Atlantic today brought to a close the current series of trials to select a defender of the America's Cup. The race committee probably was influenced in ending the series by the fact that only Yankee of Boston, leading aspirant, and Rainbow, Harold S. Vanderbilt's newly constructed sloop, remained to race.

The third eligible candidate, Frederick H. Prince's Weetamoe, has returned to Bristol to have her lead keel recast before the final trials which open Aug. 10.

Suspension of the sailing was welcome to both Yankee and Rainbow. Owing to the long spell of fair weather, the boats have raced every day except Sundays for two weeks. Yankee requires some minor repairs and alterations and the breathing spell will permit this work.

In addition to the official trials, beginning Aug. 10, in conjunction with the New York Yacht Club cruise, at New London, the cup boats and Vanitie, now ineligible for cup defense, are scheduled to race off Newport, Sunday, July 29, for the Arthur Curtiss James trophy.

Yankee of Boston, leading aspirant for the defense of the America's Cup, suffered a severe blow yesterday through an accident that took her professional skipper, Capt. Gus Olsen, out of the fight.

Capt. Olsen's right leg was broken when it was caught in a loop of a jib sheet and jammed against a block. The sheet became loose and Capt. Olsen rushed to make it fast when a bight of the cordage caught him.

Yankee's opponent of the day, Gerard Lambert's old cup candidate Vanitie, now ineligible, unaware of the accident, continued on around the 30-mile windward-leeward course alone, covering the distance in about 3h. 40m.

Harold S. Vanderbilt's Rainbow, sailing in another division, beat Frederick Prince's Weetamoe by more than two minutes. Rainbow led Weetamoe by 4m. 30s. at the windward mark, the Clay Head whistling buoy off Block Island, but Weetamoe recovered about half that margin on the run home to the finish line.

The accident to Captain Olsen occurred as Yankee was approaching Clay Head whistler, with Vanitie far astern. Charles Francis Adams, former Navy secretary and Yankee's Corinthian skipper, immediately put the Boston boat about and headed for home.

Capt. Olsen's enforced absence will be severely felt aboard Yankee, for he also was her professional skipper four years ago and much credit had been going to him for her paid hands' fine performance this year. It was not immediately known who would be his successor, although it was thought the responsibility would go to the mate, Magnus Johnson. Johnson, a former fishing captain, has skippered many yachts.

Start 12:40. Breeze, moderate southwest. Couse 30 miles windward, leeward.

Yacht and Skipper	Finish	El. time
Rainbow, H. S. Vanderbilt	4 17 02	3 37 02
Weetamo, R. DeB. Boardman	4 19 24	3 39 24

Second Division—Start 12:55

Vanitie, Gerard Lambert	4 35 25	3 40 25
Yankee, C. F. Adams		withdrew

All Eight Seeded Players Advance In Crescent Tennis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HUNTINGTON, N. Y., July 20—All eight of the seeded players in the invitation lawn tennis tournament of the Crescent-Athletic Hamilton Club came through the quarterfinals of the singles tournament, thus testifying to the expertness of Arthur R. Neill and the other members of the committee. Six of them won in straight sets, but the other two had great good fortune to emerge winners, as their opponents were at match point against them.

The most notable victory went to Frank A. Parker, now the outstanding favorite, when he swamped Kendall H. Cram of Tulane University, also a pupil of Mercer Beasley and successor of Clifford S. Sutter as star of the New Orleans college, 6—1, 6—2.

The most notable exception came when Edward W. Feibleman, the former Harvard star, better known for doubles, came right up to match point against Gregory S. Mangin, the first seeded player, only to default at that point. Mangin was not at his best form while Feibleman was far above his, his low flat drives working with precision. Feibleman won the first set at 6—1, and though Mangin pulled up to 5—5 after trailing at 2—4, the next game went to Feibleman and he was leading at 40—0, when he announced his withdrawal.

The other exception came when Norcross S. Tilney of Princeton University, also a Beasley pupil, won the first set at love from Henry J. Prusoff, the Seattle player, former Pacific Northwest champion, and after trailing at 0—4, pulled up to 4-all, and led at 6—5 and 40—15, with two chances for victory. But he ousted his next shot, and followed with a double fault. This ended his chances as he weakened badly, and Prusoff won at 0—6, 8—6, 6—1.

The first round of the doubles was played with Mangin and Bell, Hall and McCauliff, Buxby and Weltens and Prusoff and Hines the seeded teams, all coming through, though several battles were close. The summary:

Crescent Invitation Tennis Tournament

Singles—First Round

Eugene H. McCauliff Jr., New York, defeated Dr. Carl Fischer, Woodbury, N. J., 6—1, 6—2.

Second Round

Frank A. Parker, Spring Lake, defeated Kendall H. Cram, Atlanta, 6—1, 6—2.

Wilmer M. Hines, Columbia, S. C., defeated Bert Weltens, San Antonio, 6—2, 6—2.

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated E. Ramey Donovan, Yonkers, 6—3, 6—1.

Eugene H. McCauliff Jr., New York, defeated E. Ralph Martin, Crescent, 6—3, 6—3.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, won from Edward W. Feibleman, New York, 2—6, 5—6, 0—40, default.

Henry J. Prusoff, Seattle, defeated Norcross S. Tilney, Orange, 0—6, 8—6, 6—1.

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, defeated Reginald W. Talmadge, Crescent, 6—3, 6—2.

Martyn Buxby, Miami, defeated Armand L. Bruneau, Crescent, 6—2, 6—1.

Doubles—First Round

Mangin and Bell defeated Cram and Dr. Carl Fischer, 6—0, 6—3.

Donovan and Albert Law defeated Talmadge and Bruneau, 8—6, 6—4.

Buxby and Weltens defeated W. T. Tilden 3d and William Reese, 6—4, 5—7, 6—1.

Frederick Whitman and Ralph Minnich defeated Tilney and Caspar H. Nannes, 4—6, 7—5, 6—3.

McCauliff and Hall won from Arnold Pederson and Theodore Wayave, by default.

Parker and Jaime Del Amo defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum and Frank Rericha, 4—6, 6—2, 6—1.

Prusoff and Hines won from Harold Valentine and James Reid Jr., by default.

Martin and Edward DeGray won from Feibleman and Elmer Griffin, by default.

Old Longwood Started Ball Rolling

Upper: The Christian Science Monitor. Left: Keystone. Right: Underwood

Top—Longwood C. C.'s Former Clubhouse Where British and United States Netmen Met in 1900 and 1903. Left—The Davis Cup. Right—Dwight F. Davis, Donor of the International Tennis Trophy and Member of the 1900 and 1902 U. S. Teams.

America's Cup Trials of 1899 Played Part in Davis Cup Start

Davis Cup Challenge Rounds

1900—United States defeated British Isles, 5 to 0, at Boston, Mass.
1902—United States defeated British Isles, 3 to 2, at Brooklyn, N. Y.
1903—British Isles defeated United States, 4 to 1, at Boston, Mass.
1904—British Isles defeated Belgium, 5 to 0, at Wimbledon, Eng.
1905—British Isles defeated United States, 5 to 0, at Wimbledon, Eng.
1906—British Isles defeated United States, 5 to 0, at Wimbledon, Eng.
1907—Australasia defeated British Isles, 3 to 2, at Wimbledon, Eng.
1908—Australasia defeated United States, 3 to 2, at Melbourne, Australia.
1909—Australasia defeated United States, 5 to 0, at Sydney, Australia.
1911—Australasia defeated United States, 5 to 0, at Christchurch, N. Z.
1912—British Isles defeated Australasia, 3 to 2, at Melbourne, Australia.
1913—United States defeated British Isles, 3 to 2, at Wimbledon, Eng.
1914—Australasia defeated United States, 3 to 2, at Forest Hills, N. Y.
1919—Australasia defeated British Isles, 4 to 1, at Sydney, Australia.
1920—United States defeated Australasia, 5 to 0, at Auckland, N. Z.
1921—United States defeated Japan, 5 to 0, at Forest Hills, N. Y.
1922—United States defeated Australasia, 4 to 1, at Forest Hills, N. Y.
1923—United States defeated Australasia, 4 to 1, at Forest Hills, N. Y.
1924—United States defeated Australia, 5 to 0, at Philadelphia, Penna.
1925—United States defeated France, 5 to 0, at Philadelphia, Penna.
1926—United States defeated France, 4 to 1, at Philadelphia, Penna.
1927—France defeated United States, 3 to 2, at Philadelphia, Penna.
1928—France defeated United States, 4 to 1, at Paris, France.
1929—France defeated United States, 3 to 2, at Paris, France.
1930—France defeated United States, 4 to 1, at Paris, France.
1931—France defeated Great Britain, 3 to 2, at Paris, France.
1932—France defeated United States, 3 to 2, at Paris, France.
1933—Great Britain defeated France, 3 to 2, at Paris, France.

By Dexter G. Dey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Australian and United States tennis forces will lock horns Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, on Wimbledon's grass courts in the interzone Davis Cup finals for the right to challenge Great Britain, present holder of the famous trophy.

This historic cup has now been in competition over a period of 35 years. It has brought together more nations in annual sports combat than any other single prize.

The idea of bringing nations together on the tennis courts was the direct result of a trip taken to the Pacific coast by three Harvard students and a boy, who was preparing for Harvard, following the United States championships in 1899.

Holcombe Ward '00, Dwight F. Davis '00, Malcolm Whitman '99 of Harvard, and the then interscholastic champion, Beals C. Wright, with George Wright as their leader, made the trip across the country from Boston to California to play in a series of exhibition matches at Monterey.

The Monterey (Calif.) exhibitions aroused so much interest that invitations poured in urging the group to appear in other cities on the west coast. Visits were made to Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, and Victoria, B. C., before the playing foursome returned for the opening of school for Beals Wright and another college year for Davis and Ward.

Returning east the group read glowing accounts in the newspapers of the preliminary tryouts for the international sailing races for the America's Cup. The thought then occurred to Dwight Davis that if team matches between players from different parts of the same country could arouse such great interest, similar international contests would have even wider and more far-reaching consequences.

Upon his return to Boston, young Davis consulted with Dr. James Dwight, then president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association. Dr. Dwight heartily approved Davis's plan of presenting a trophy to promote international tennis team matches. Much correspondence was exchanged with the Lawn Tennis Association of England. Finally the deed of gift was decided upon and the cup, which bears Davis's name, was presented.

The old Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, had the honor of staging the first Davis Cup match, the United States playing against and defeating a team representing the British Isles, 5 to 0. It is interesting to note that three of the young men who made that all-important trek to the Pacific coast in 1899 to play exhibitions—Davis, Whitman and Ward—were members of the American team in the initial Davis Cup contest.

The international series was held annually until 1914 with the exception of 1901 and 1910. The challenge round of 1914 was played just before the outbreak of the World War. Competition was then suspended and not resumed until 1919. The United States has competed in every contest with the exceptions of 1904, 1912 and 1919.

The British Isles, Australasia, United States, Australia, Great Britain and France have been the winning nations since 1900. The Americans have won the cup 10 times, British Isles 5, Australasia 5, Great Britain 1, Australia 1, and France 6. One year—1929—as many as 29 nations challenged, 24 electing to play in the European zone. Truly an international competition!

Allison to Play at Seabright

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—The entry of Wilmer L. Allison Jr., veteran international, in the Seabright (N. J.) invitation tennis tournament starting Monday was announced yesterday by Charles D. Halsey, vice-chairman of the tournament committee. Allison, who went abroad at the invitation of R. Norris Williams, captain of the Davis Cup team, will arrive in New York Monday. The Texan decided to return home when Williams failed to name him to the team for the interzone play against Australia. He will compete in both the singles and doubles at Seabright.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	13	7	.650
Nashville	10	7	.588
New Orleans	10	7	.588
Atlanta	10	9	.526
Chattanooga	6	7	.462
Birmingham	7	9	.438
Little Rock	7	10	.412
Knoxville	5	12	.294

Results July 19

Chattanooga 2, Nashville 0.
Knoxville 3, Atlanta 2.
Little Rock 2, Birmingham 1.
Memphis 4, New Orleans 0.

U. S. vs. Mexico In Polo

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—Army polo teams of the United States and Mexico, the State Department has announced, will meet here in mid-September in a two-out-of-three series. The War Department recently extended the invitation and a squad of seven men is expected to arrive here from Mexico by Sept. 1 to begin training. The international series will be the first to be held by the American team in this country, Maj. Howell M. Estes, War Department representative, said.

Johnson Gets 1935 Contract

CLEVELAND, July 20 (AP)—Walter Johnson, manager of the Cleveland Indians, has a vote of confidence and a contract for the 1935 season today to assist and support him in the American League campaign. The contract is the answer of Cleveland baseball club directors to the chorus of boos and criticism which assailed Johnson after the Indians dropped a game to the New York Yankees Monday. A number of baseball writers said Johnson, one of the greatest pitchers in the game, didn't know how to handle the Cleveland pitching staff. Johnson began to pilot the Indians in June, 1933, after a similar uprising had unseated Manager Roger Peckinpaugh. His present contract expires at the end of the 1934 season.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	59	36	.621
Rochester	58	38	.604
Toronto	56	38	.596
Albany	46	44	.511
Montreal	47	47	.500
Buffalo	43	51	.457
Syracuse	38	54	.413
Baltimore	25	64	.281

Results July 19

Buffalo 6, Rochester 4.
Syracuse 7, Albany 5.
Montreal 7, Toronto 3.
Baltimore 7, Newark 4.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	53	31	.631
New York	50	32	.610
Boston	47	39	.547
Cleveland	45	38	.542
Washington	41	45	.477
St. Louis	37	41	.474
Philadelphia	32	50	.390
Chicago	28	57	.329

Results July 19

New York 4, Chicago 3.
Cleveland 6, Boston 5.
St. Louis 8, Washington 7.
Philadelphia at Detroit, rain.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	55	31	.640
Chicago	52	34	.605
St. Louis	48	35	.578
Pittsburgh	41	40	.506
Boston	43	43	.500
Philadelphia	36	50	.419
Brooklyn	36	50	.419
Cincinnati	27	55	.329

Results July 19

New York 4, Cincinnati 0.
Chicago 3, Philadelphia 1.
Brooklyn 4, Pittsburgh 2.
St. Louis 4, Boston 2.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	17	8	.680
Hollywood	15	9	.625
Los Angeles	15	10	.600
Missions	14	11	.560
Seattle	13	12	.520
Oakland	12	12	.500
Sacramento	9	16	.360
Portland	4	21	.160

Results July 19

San Francisco 4, Seattle 1.
Oakland 5, Hollywood 4.
Los Angeles 2, Portland 1.
Sacramento 3, Missions 2.

International Chess

ZURICH, Switzerland, July 20 (AP)—Three adjourned games were played off in the early session of the international chess tournament at the Casino yesterday. Swiss players figured in all of them. The results were: Fifth round—Grob, ½; Naegeli, ½; Gygli, ½; Mueller, ½; Henneberger, 1; Johner, 0. The leading scores: Flohr, 4½—½; Eume, 4—1; Aiekhine, Bogoljubow, Lasker, Stahlberg, 3½—1½; Bernstein, Henneberger, Johner, Mueller, Nimzowitsch, 2½—2½.

Youngstown Gets Series

DETROIT, July 20 (AP)—C. E. Brewer, president of the National Amateur Baseball Federation, announced today that the national tournament had been awarded to Youngstown, Ohio. The dates, not yet definitely fixed, will be about mid-September, he said, and at least 20 teams are expected to compete. Youngstown was the winner last year at Pittsburgh.

Sporting Around the Hub

ANYONE desirous of viewing good four-ball best-ball golf competition should journey out to The Country Club, Brookline, today, tomorrow or Sunday. The tenth annual competition for honors will get under way today. Jack Munger and Fred Borsodi, the Texas youngsters, may not win, but they are looked upon with favor at the start. Jesse Guilford, who won with the late Ray Van Arsdale, last year, will play with W. F. "Bill" McPhail.

Entries for the New England amateur golf championship must be received at the office of Raynor M. Gardiner, 16-A Ashburton Place, Boston, or at the offices of the various state associations on or before July 25. The draw will be seeded according to the scores in the qualifying rounds.

For the third successive year Dr. Eddie O'Brien returns to football officiating after retiring. Walter R. Okeson, commissioner of the Eastern Intercollegiate Football Association, had assigned his officials for games, but the hole left by Ed Thorpe needed filling. After the Northeastern University football coaching school dinner Okeson held a lengthy conversation with O'Brien and coaxed him back in to fill the gap left by Thorpe.

Harry Hood Jr. and Shirley Moulton won the annual invitation 36-hole four-ball tournament at Tedesco yesterday. Both youngsters are members of the Tedesco Club and are expected to be among the leading contenders for the state junior championship next week at Woodland.

H. Crossley and Wilfred Crossley of Norfolk teamed to win the second annual father-and-son golf tournament at the Springfield Country Club here yesterday.

Eddie Casey, Harvard football coach, will conduct the Boston University football coaching school next week. He follows D. O. (Tuss) McLaughry, who has been instructing the early sessions.

Over 260 Yachts Compete

LARCHMONT, N. Y., July 20 (AP)—The largest fleet ever gathered together for an event in Long Island Sound competed in the Larchmont Yacht Club's regatta yesterday. All told, 263 craft competed, compared with the former record of 257 set in 1930. The winners yesterday included Palmer and Leslie's New York "thirty," Alera, so far unbeaten in the week-long regatta; William Strawbridge's Istelana, big class M boat, which scored her second victory over George Lauder's Windward in four duels, one being declared "no contest" when neither could finish within the time limit; Harry Maxwell's Rip Tide, in the handicap class, Division A; W. Roy Manny's Synthetic, which scored her first victory in the 10-meter class; David M. Collins's Jig Time, in the eight-meter division, and Tim Parkman's star class boat, Fleet Star.

Jane Sharp In Singles Final At Manchester

Californian Also Reaches Title Round in Essex Doubles Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 20—A semifinal round match in the singles and one in the doubles featured play yesterday at the Essex County Club with an unseeded player taking chief honors when Jane Sharp of Los Angeles, Calif., won in each and qualified for the finals. Three matches were also played in the mixed doubles.

In the singles match Miss Sharp defeated her fellow townsman, Ruby C. Bishop, in straight sets, 6—1, 6—4; while in the doubles, playing with Norma Taubele of New York, Miss Sharp defeated Katharine Winthrop of Hamilton and Mae Ceurvorst of Wichita, Kan., 3—6, 6—1, 6—4.

The only match in the mixed doubles to go more than the regulation two sets was the one in which Miss M. Hunty and F. M. Bundy defeated Elizabeth Blackman and John F. Ray, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Essex County Club Women's Lawn Tennis Tournament

Singles—Semifinal Round

Jane Sharp, Los Angeles, defeated Ruby C. Bishop, Los Angeles, 6—1, 6—4.

Women's Doubles—Semifinal Round

Jane Sharp, Los Angeles, and Norma Taubele, New York, defeated Katharine Winthrop, Hamilton, and Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, Kan., 3—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles—Third Round

Katharine Winthrop and Dr. G. C. Caner defeated Helen Fulton and J. Gray, 6—2, 6—1.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Guild defeated Eunice Dean and L. Tiers, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3.

Miss M. Hunt and F. M. Bundy defeated Elizabeth Blackman and J. F. Ray, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Milocarian Club Takes the One-Mile Relay in Fast Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOTSPUR PARK, Eng.—The Milocarian Athletic Club, with G. L. Rampling and C. H. Stoneley, two members of Britain's last Olympic team in its ranks, won the English Amateur Athletic Association's one-mile relay championship here recently in the fast time of 3m. 18 2-5s. The victorious team, in the order of running, was R. W. Craddock, F. H. Bowen, G. L. Rampling and C. H. Stoneley. Second place was taken by the holder of the trophy, London Athletic Club, represented by E. A. L. Riley, C. P. Reilly, J. V. Powell and F. A. R. Hunter. The Achilles Club finished third, 40 yards behind the L A. C. and 42 behind the Milocarian runners.

The event was held during the fourth annual junior championships of the Amateur Athletic Association, promoted by the London Athletic Club. Some very good performances were accomplished by the lads, all under 19 years of age, especially in the running long jump, where W. E. N. Breach of the Reading A. C. cleared 22 ft. 6¼ in. This jump, a junior championship record, is better than the best effort of the leading Englishman in the A. A. A. senior championships last year. Another junior championship "best" was returned in the discus-throw; by N. C. Downie, Polytechnic Harriers, threw 131 ft. 11¼ in. to beat the record made last year when F. R. Webster did 115 ft. 4 in.

These field-event improvements were very interesting to those in charge of the special course of Athletics which is being held at Loughborough College, Leicestershire, in September. A scheme has been sponsored by the A. A. A. to raise the deplorably low standard of field events in England. The course will be directed by Capt. F. A. M. Webster, well-known as an athletic official and writer upon the technique of field events.

On the track the star performer was A. Pennington, of Berkhamstead School. He much impressed the spectators in the 100 and 220-yard dashes. He won the short sprint in 10.3s. and the furlong in 22.9s. The former time equaled the previous best for the meeting while the latter is a new record. Another record was set up in the half-mile. C. H. Oades, Southgate and Wood Green A. C., repeated his success of 1933 with an improved time of 2m. 1 2-5s.

Included in the program was a four-mile relay race by "seniors" for the Victory Trophy. This prize was formerly awarded for a race, 4x440 yards; but the Achilles Club won it outright in 1926 and re-presented it as a perpetual trophy for the longer distance. This year the Achilles Club turned out a strong side and won back the trophy from the South London Harriers. The Achilles representatives, in the order of their running, were H. S. Townend, J. E. Lovelock, A. B. Leach and J. F. Cornes—indeed a formidable quartet! Their time was 17m. 44s. The S. L. H., who still had about 150 yards to cover when Cornes broke the worsted, were represented by E. B. Fowle, J. M. B. Caie, A. C. Stansbury and H. M. Craske. The London Athletic Club four were third.

Betley N. H. Medalist

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 20 (AP)—Albert (Whitey) Betley of Manchester, scoring a 76 in the morning round and a 75 in the afternoon for a total of 151, was medalist in the qualifying round of the New Hampshire state amateur golf championship played at the Manchester Country Club yesterday. This was the second consecutive year that Betley has taken the medalist honors, gaining a second leg on the Union-Leader Cup which must be won three times for permanent ownership.

Miss Hinton Wins Again

SOUTHPORT, Eng.—Marjorie Hinton of the South Manchester Swimming Club recorded her fourth successive victory in the English Amateur Swimming Association's 220-yard championship for women here recently. Her time was 2m. 27 2-5s. This was 34 4-5s. faster than the return of the second swimmer to finish—V. Kingston, Leicester United S. C. V. Turtell, Swinton S. C., was third, in 3m. 12 2-5s. Miss Hinton was a member of Britain's team at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles two years ago.

American Association

Minneapolis 13, All-Stars 6.

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By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Metcalfe's College Athletic Record

WITH the winning of the 220-yard dash in the National Collegiate Athletic Association championship meet at Los Angeles, June 23, Ralph H. Metcalfe of Marquette University brought his athletic career to a close so far as representing the university in any championship college meet is concerned. He has represented his Alma Mater on the track for three years, the limit of competition in big college championship meets, but it is to be hoped and expected that he will continue to run for a number of years and especially long enough to take part in the Olympic Games of 1936, as he is one of the fastest and most consistent sprinters yet developed.

"Triple Doubles" His Hobby

Winning two races in the same meet three times in succession appears to have been a hobby of his. For three straight years he has won the 100 and 220-yard dashes in the National Collegiate A. A. and Central Intercollegiate Conference A. A. championship meets and the 100 and 200-meter dashes in the A. A. U. championships of the United States. This is a record probably unequaled by any sprinter, and it should stand for some years to come. In fact, as noted a few days back, he is the first sprinter to win the two A. A. U. dashes three years in succession since the days of B. J. Wefers.

Only a Part of His Fine Running

But the above is only a part of his fine running, as is shown by an Associated Press story from Milwaukee, the home of Marquette University. This story shows that up to and including the last A. A. U. championship meet, Metcalfe had run 96 races and won 89 of them. This is a real feat in itself. Of the seven defeats he suffered, only one was in college racing and that was the very first one he ran as a varsity runner, and it was an indoor 40-yard dash in which a college mate defeated him. Only twice has he been defeated in an outdoor race, and those two defeats came in the Olympic Games of 1932. And, what is still more, he has bettered world records no fewer than 13 times and has equaled them 18 times. Any college athlete who can equal or better a world record in almost a third of his starts is sure to be missed after he has completed his quota of years.

All-Star Games Should Continue

There has been some talk about giving up the All-Star National and American League baseball game which has been played during the past two years; but it certainly is to be hoped that this will not be done. The game is held for a very worthy purpose—financial assistance to former baseball players who may be in need of it. In addition to this, it undoubtedly adds interest to the major-league seasons by furnishing a break in the monotony of the two championship races. It is being claimed that the game is not so much a real game as it is a spectacle, and there is no doubt considerable truth in the assertion; but the two which have been held to date have been well received by the baseball public, and we feel sure that if the question were put to a referendum vote, a big majority would favor their continuance. We believe, also, that it might be a good scheme to leave the selection of the players to the men appointed to manage the teams, rather than to popular vote. If this were done, it is quite possible that the standard of play would be higher.

Bobby Grant Wins Medal Round in Brooklawn Golf

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 20 (AP)—Spread-eagling the large field with a brilliant display of golf, Bobby Grant, dark-haired Wethersfield ace, captured the medal in the qualifying round of the Brooklawn invitation tournament yesterday. He turned in a dazzling 69, one over the course record.

The slim upstate star, who is generally recognized as the finest golfer in Connecticut, played his usual steady brand of golf, hitting his spots just as they should be hit.

Grant bagged three birdies as he made the tricky Brooklawn course look easy. He was over perfect figures on only one hole, the sixteenth, losing a chance to equal the record 68 held jointly by Dick Ciuci and Bob Ellis, Bridgeport players.

No player in the large and select field came close to equaling Grant's fine score. Tony Kosinski, state amateur champion, toured the layout in 74 strokes to take the runner-up position. The nearest pair was Spencer Brainard and Burt Resnik, New Haven players, who turned in 76's. Nearly 240 players took part in the tourney—just short of the record 244 set a year ago.

New League Umpire

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—John W. Sears of the Texas League yesterday was appointed to the umpire staff of the National Baseball League by President John Heydler. The league has been handicapped all the season, first by the illness of John Reardon and later by an injury to Charles Rigler. The addition of Sears increases the staff to 12.

Ellis Knowles Medalist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., July 20—Finishing with five birdies, Ellis Knowles of the Apawamis Club, scored a record-breaking 68 to capture the medal in the qualifying round of the sixth annual invitation tournament of the Westchester Country Club. Knowles is a former intercollegiate champion having won that title in 1906 while a student at Yale.

Mrs. Hurd Wins Golf Final

BLUFF POINT, N. Y., July 20 (AP)—Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of Philadelphia today won the international invitation golf tournament, defeating 16-year-old Marjorie Harrison of Ausable Forks, last year's champion, 2 up in the 18-hole final. Miss Harrison carried her more famous opponent to the home green before bowing 3 up. Miss Harrison, coming from behind squared at the sixteenth green. She had been 3 down. Her game cracked up on the seventeenth and eighteenth, while the veteran continued her smooth playing. Mrs. Hurd carded an 84 and her opponent 86.

Braves Sign Fullback Arenz

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 20 (AP)—Arnold Arenz, fullback and captain of the 1933 St. Louis University football team, will play with the Boston Braves of the National Professional Football League next fall. Arenz received a contract from the Braves yesterday and said he plans to accept. The fullback weighs about 212 pounds, is over six feet tall, and was a regular on the St. Louis Billikens three years.

Turnesa Wins L. I. Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREAT NECK, L. I., July 20—Joe Turnesa yesterday captured the Long Island open golf championship by a margin of four strokes, his total for the 72-hole test being 285, seven strokes below par. Turnesa, who has been putting with one hand, led all through the tourney.

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Lightweight and Light in color—
New Summer Shoes Are Here
$5.00—$6.00
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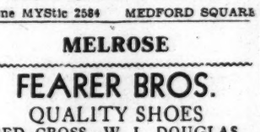

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Smart Shoes for Men and Women
$3.95 to $7.95
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
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Reg. $6.95 SPECIAL $5.95
Electric Appliance Company
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Visit our new
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Reduced Prices for Midsummer Sale
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DRESSES
Half Price
Just right for vacation wear and afterwards. See them in the Budget Shop.
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First Quality
HOLEPROOF HOSIERY
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Regularly $1.00 for 79¢ pair
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Regularly $1.25 for 94¢ pair
ALL COLORS
Mail Orders Gladly Filled
THE WALLACE CO.

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Chicken and Egg Noodle Dinner
A Delicious Summer Dish
1 LB. JAR 29c
Kelsey's Great Market
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BLUE COAL CLEBRCOAL
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Sign Your
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Now
Blue Coal Cities Service Oils
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Prompt Delivery Service

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Jewelry and Gift Shop
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Telechron Clocks, Bulova Watches
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Hundreds of specially priced seasonable items for men and boys, throughout the store.
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Wear Washable Suits
OLD COLONY LAUNDRY
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The Style Shop Where Style Shops
Men's and Women's
QUALITY CLOTHING

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THE WELCH CO. INC.
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HARDWARE PAINTS
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Certified
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NORTH SCITUATE, MASS.

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NORTH SCITUATE BEACH
A small, homelike Guest House on the Waterfront for discriminating people.
TEA ROOM GIFT SHOP
MISS ANN WHITTEN, *Hostess*

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SHAW & DENNETT
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
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Has 20% to 30% More Heat
Less than a barrel of ashes to a ton.
Range size suitable for range or heater.
4-ton lots $12.50. Also Fuel Oil.
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The Best of Everything for Your Table
—at Moderate Prices
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Free Call and Delivery Service

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A Full Line of FISH

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SUITS MADE-TO-MEASURE
Plain Dresses, Suits, Topcoats
Cleaned and Pressed, 75c
Satisfaction Guaranteed
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The Shop of Correct Corset Service
Figure analysis and fittings free of charge.
Prices from $1.95 to $25.00
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Flowers of Beauty for All Occasions
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Good furniture in good taste is inexpensive at
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"Your Store" Telephones 3421—3422

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Wall Paper, Paints, Window Shades
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Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

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Bendsley's
Home-Made Ice Cream
and Candies
Adjacent to Community Playhouse

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made by Ham's Stores are a tempting and delicious Frozen Confection.... 5c
Ham's electrically roasted Salted Nuts have an appeal that is hard to resist. Try them at
HAM'S STORES
WINTHROP

Everybody's Cash Market
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Fresh Dressed Fowl (4-4½ lb. average) ....21c lb.
Boneless Undercut (For Roast or Pot Roast) ....23c lb.
Butter .....2 lbs. 55c

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JEWELER
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
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B. N. Samuels Inc.
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PEERLESS ICE CREAM
Country Club or Harlequin
39c Quart—in Brick
Free Delivery Service
Ocean 0860 Ocean 2882

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Fifteen Services . . .
Priced to reach every Family Budget.
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FREE DELIVERY

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5 AND 6 rooms, renovated and modernized throughout, at rentals that will appeal to you; quiet, convenient and homelike.
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BEADS Expertly restrung on genuine silk cable cord, 50c up to 16 in.
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FURS Stored in Our Cold Vaults Are Insured and Protected.
Call LIBerty 2724. Expert Repairing.
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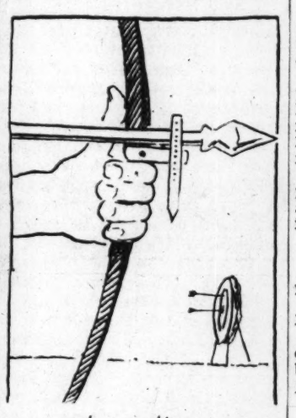
Daily Features

From the Album of the Monitor Camera Club

The Pictures and Their Senders (According to Number): No. 1, "Fountain in the Garden of The Christian Science Publishing Society," by Robert W. Cushman, Summit, N. J.; No. 2, "A Sip From the Bird Bath," by Miss V. Kratzner, River Forest, Ill.; No. 3, "A Good Catch," by Charles C. Miller, South Haven, Mich.; No. 4, "Expectancy," by Mrs. Ramon E. Keyser, San Francisco

With the Inventors



Arrow Aimer

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MEMORIES of Robin Hood and Sherwood Forest rise up as we inspect United States Patent No. 1961517, granted to P. E. Klopteg of Evanston, Ill. This invention is listed as a "bow sighting device" and consists of a guide for an arrow, attached to an adustable pointed sight, both of which are part of the bow. The sight is set for the estimated distance to the target, as is the aiming device of a high-powered rifle. The eye then aims from the butt of the arrow across this point to the bull's eye, and theoretically, you can't miss!

A Word a Day

Amorphous

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Example: "This very generalized, *amorphous* nature of a general strike is one of its two great weaknesses" (Monitor editorial: July 17, 1934).

Test: Underline here the synonym of the word italicized above:

transitory	fiery
reacting	ominous
all-embracing	formless

Pronunciation: *A-mor'-fus* (*a* as in *sofa*, *o* as in *orb*, *u* clipped).

Derivation: "Amorphous," which we use in the sense of "shapeless, formless; having no determinate form; irregular in shape," was formed from the Greek *a*, negative prefix, and *morphe*, "shape, form." Amorphous matter, such as glass, has no crystallization in the texture; whereas quartz has a well-defined crystal.

The word is occasionally used in an allied sense, "of no particular kind or character; anomalous."

In Lighter Vein

Simple

A famous banker was seated next to a woman from a small town in the West. He attempted to make conversation.

"I have been so busy with my own personal affairs," he said, "that I have never found the time to study many subjects which appeal to me. For instance, I can't tell you what makes that electric lamp glow."

"How peculiar!" said his companion, with a patronizing air. "You simply press the button, and there it is!"—*Tit-Bits.*

The New Member

Committee: "We wish to make you treasurer of our club."

Victim: "Thanks for the honor. How much is there in the treasury?"

Committee: "At present there is a deficit—but we thought you might be willing to make it up."—*Pathfinder.*

Modern Politician

"Have you seen the candidate yet?"

"Yes; he flew over our house this morning and dropped down a lot of literature and threw a kiss to the baby."—*Pathfinder.*

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

The Cherethites and the Pelethites

THE group of men thus designated appear to have formed the bodyguard of King David, and their captain was Benaiah, the son of Jehoiada (II Sam. 8:18). It has sometimes been contended that the chief function of the "Cherethites" was to act as "executioners" (compare the Hebrew verb "charath"—"to cut"), as in I Kings 2:25 where their leader Benaiah carries out just such a task; while the "Pelethites" acted as royal "runners or messengers" (compare, "palath—"to run") bearing the king's letters "throughout all Israel and Judah" (II Chron. 30:6). However, the fact that Zephaniah (2:5) and other writers definitely speak of the "Cherethites" in connection with the Philistines, leads most scholars to the conclusion that the "Cherethites and the Pelethites" of David's day were a band of mercenary soldiers whom the king had collected during his residence at Ziklag in Philistia (I Sam. 27:5f.) (See Kirkpatricy: Samuel: p. 314; Hastings Bible Dictionary: I, p. 376f.)

Quotation for Today

THERE are those who do not do all their duty; there are those who profess to do their duty; and there is a third class, far better than the other two, that do their duty and a little more.—ANDREW CARNEGIE.

The Children's Corner

Diana's Surprise Packets

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"OH DEAR, my pink flowers are over," said Diana, looking at her little garden very sadly, for her cousin Barbara was coming to stay with her. Last week the garden had been so bright, and now there were no flowers out. The apples were green, the marrow was green, the pink flowers—called by the pretty name of honesty—had turned into green seed vessels, and the asters had green buds.

"Cheer up, Diana!" said Grandmother, "gardens have a wonderful way of growing. Barbara is staying for a week and something quite unexpected may come out before she leaves."

"But I did want to have lots of flowers," sighed Diana. "I had planned to give Barbara a bunch to take back to London with her, and now there is nothing."

But Grandmother only laughed, and said, "Wait till the time comes for her to go home. A garden is full of surprise packets."

* * *

Barbara was a very cheerful companion. She loved Diana's garden, and thought it looked beautifully tidy.

"There are so many different sorts of green things in it," she said, "and it is much more exciting before the flowers come out because you don't always know what color they will be."

Barbara was like a surprise packet herself, for she thought of delightful games from morning to night. Their favorite game was playing shop. They made a beautiful greengrocer's shop with pine cones for pineapples, pebbles for nuts, yellowed bean pods for bananas, poppy heads for plums, and nasturtium seeds for gooseberries.

But we do want something for money," said Barbara.

"Suppose you both run down to Diana's garden," said Grandmother, who was sewing in her jasmine arbor," and pick some of the green seed vessels of the honesty flowers. Bring them to me but take great care not to shake them or touch them on the way. Then you'll see something happen!"

"It sounds like Cinderella's Fairy Godmother when she said 'Fetch me a pumpkin,'" said Barbara as they ran down the path.

* * *

Then Grandmother took the bunch of dangling green seed pods, while Barbara and Diana stood before her and watched, and choosing a flat, round one she picked it off and rubbed it very delicately—and what do you think happened? The two green sides fell away and there was a silver disc, the size of a shilling!

"You can make all the shillings you need from honesty," said Grandmother, "and they will not wither or curl up."

"It's like paper money," said Diana feeling the crisp, dry circle.

"Or like a tiny hoop for a baby fairy clown to jump through," said Barbara. "Is it a seed?"

"No; it's a case for all these little seeds," Grandmother explained, pointing to tiny dots that were stuck onto the silver disc.

"Then there must be a whole plant in each one of them!" cried Diana. "Let us plant some in my garden, Barbara, and next year we can play at having a huge shop with millions of shillings!"

"See how pretty honesty looks dangling on the stalk," said Barbara, holding a piece up. "It is prettier than a flower."

"People call it an everlasting flower," Grandmother told them. "You do not need to place it in water, and it will keep perfectly fresh all through the winter."

"You shall take a bunch home with you," said Diana joyfully, "and they will last until you come again; so you will have had something from my garden after all!"

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

No. 1. A somewhat longer exposure would have produced detail in the area behind the fountain, and also would have lighted the surrounding stone work. This would have nullified the present objection to the heavy coping which now seems to cut the picture horizontally in two. There is a division of action which detracts from the picture because of the inclusion of the steps at the left. One almost looks for someone to come down steps thereby drawing the attention from the main point of interest. If the reader will cover about one-half inch at the left edge he will note that all of the interest then shifts to the child and the fountain.

No. 2. This interesting picture would be improved if there could have been stronger light on the dog's face, which now merges with the surroundings. The composition would be better if more of the foreground had been included. The action is excellent.

No. 3. The figure cuts directly through the center of the picture. Had the boy been turned toward the right, the pose of the foot would have been less strained, and the print could then have been trimmed close to the figure at the left. This would have brought unity to the picture. The exposure and surroundings were well chosen.

No. 4. This is an excellent picture. The action of both figures is good, and the pose strengthens the action. The boy's leg is in rather a high key. This could have been improved in making the enlargement. An excellent feature of this picture is the background. It in no way detracts from the point of interest.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Desk Blotters

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A GIRL who has a novel way of earning money appeared recently at my door with desk blotters. She had rolls of blotting paper, and then she had certain standard sizes cut and cornered, ready for use. She would renew the inked blotters in a desk set or sell a complete new covering for the desk. She also made clever and artistic color combinations in these desk sets, and these appealed to many purchasers.

Mrs. Marjorie S.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Confidence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Belle River, Ont.

THE writer's next-door neighbors have a driveway of white crushed stone. This is the second year a nest has been built in the middle of it among the pebbles by a pair of killdeers. There are three gray speckled eggs in the nest now.

The mother bird sits on the eggs day and night, while the iceman, the milkman, and other delivery men cautiously drive over her. The drivers hesitate, then are careful to keep in the beaten path, proving again the thoughtfulness of men toward their little feathered friends, and proving, too, bird's assurance of protection.

Last year the baby birds were successfully hatched and raised by their mother, and all who have witnessed the repeat performance this year know the family will be rewarded again for their patient persistence.

Daily Anecdote

Fifty-Fifty

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE day, while Charles M. Schwab was active in the management of the Carnegie Steel Works in Pittsburgh, a railroad promoter called to contract for rails for a proposed new railroad. Mr. Schwab quoted the price for steel rails, $30 a ton, which was satisfactory. The reputation of the firm was sufficient guarantee of quality, so nothing remained to be decided but the terms.

The customer asked Mr. Schwab if the steel company would accept bonds in the new road in payment. To his surprise Mr. Schwab readily assented.

"On what basis?" queried the buyer.

"Fifty-fifty," said Mr. Schwab; "a ton of bonds for a ton of rails."

The Adventures of Waddles—*Sun Spots*

By THE HAGERS

I ASKED PROFESSOR WIDGEON WHAT HE THOUGHT ABOUT THE NEW SUN-SPOT.
"WHAT SUN-SPOTS ARE I CANNOT SAY, NOR DO I KNOW HOW LONG THEY'LL STAY;
"BUT I HAVE SEEN THEM COME AND GO, AND BLAMED FOR RAIN, DROUGHT, HEAT, AND SNOW.
"WE'RE SO INCLINED TO FEAR AND SHOUT ABOUT THINGS WE CAN'T FIGURE OUT."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Behind the Strikes

SAN FRANCISCO, Houston, Seattle, Minneapolis, Portland—a mere roster of the larger American cities where major strikes are in progress or threatened indicates how wide is the sweep of American labor troubles at the moment. The general strike in San Francisco has disintegrated but the trouble there is not ended. Indeed, the number of strikes in the country points to the existence of causes which are country-wide, and to the need for continued national efforts to make the required adjustments.

These efforts should include not merely the activities of the Federal Government but attempts of citizens generally to think through the labor problem with particular reference to one new factor which has changed the whole field of industrial relations. This is the endeavor to guarantee to Labor the right of collective bargaining. After long years of pleading for legal sanction of the right, Labor finally obtained it in the famous Section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act. But it is one thing to legalize collective bargaining, and quite another to insure conditions under which it will become effective in operation. Section 7-A declares:

> Employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from the interference, restraint or coercion of employers of labor or their agents in the designation of such representatives.

The National Recovery Administration hopefully announced that the terms "open shop" and "closed shop" would be erased from the NRA dictionary. General Johnson declared that it was not necessary for workers to join "either company unions or any particular labor unions." But it was soon apparent that there must be some organization to arrange for representation. The Government quickly found itself drawn in and became very busy conducting plebiscites to enable employees to select representatives.

On both sides there was a grand rush to organize. The American Federation of Labor added hundreds of locals and claims a million new members. It has been estimated that even greater numbers were brought within the paternalistic folds of company unions, often violating the provision that "employees should be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers." Uncle Sam soon began to find that he had an oversized policeman's job. He not only had to obtain observance of fair competition between the various units within an industry, but to hold the balance as between employers and employees.

In its efforts to root out sweatshops and establish fair competition, the Government had the help of enlightened employers; in most industries a large majority. But when it asked employers to increase wages ahead of prices it demanded something which very few were able or willing to do. It led Labor to expect advances which have not been obtained. Thus the Government is to blame for many of the labor troubles which have sprinkled the history of the last year; although some would have appeared anyway, for after every depression Labor seeks to gain lost ground.

Above all, the Administration must assume responsibility for introducing a vital new factor in the attempt to set up collective bargaining. There can be no question but that that attempt has brought not peace, but a sword into industrial relations. Even so, it would be very short-sighted to denounce the Government on that ground. The "sword" we have today, even the "sword" of strikes from Alabama to Washington, from Houston to Minneapolis, may be preferable to the "peace" which covered the degradation and oppression represented by the child labor and sweatshops of 1932.

Events may prove that the Government has taken on a bigger job than it can handle. So far President Roosevelt has had remarkable success in adjusting, if not completely healing, labor disputes. In the giant industries concerned with steel, coal, railroads, and automobiles settlements have been won by Washington. Secretary Perkins, General Johnson and Senator Wagner are lending their aid in the present troubles. If they succeed, most Americans will feel that the attempt to give government support to collective bargaining is worthy of continued trial.

What of America's Youth?

THE first American Youth Congress will convene at New York University in August, with a threefold purpose: (1) to solve youth's unemployment problem; (2) to discuss the question of education and its relation to work and play; (3) to establish certain definite goals toward which the youth of America can aim. The delegates will be heads of about seventy youth organizations in the United States and young progressive leaders in other fields of endeavor.

With about 7,000,000 young people between the ages of 16 and 25 out of employment, and with the largest part of the criminal element made up of men and women between those ages, it becomes apparent that drastic and definite steps must be taken. The future of any country depends largely on its youth. Political leaders in Europe are aware of that and are doing all possible to uphold the morale of this group. In America some steps have been taken by the Government to aid youth, but most of them have been of an emergency nature and are not permanent. There is no doubt that the Citizens' Conservation Corps did much to rehabilitate the 300,000 boys who enrolled—but what will become of them when the project is terminated?

The economic situation of the last five years and the chaotic social conditions engendered by it have left many young Americans bewildered and with the earnest conviction that opportunity, as it is usually conceived in America, no longer exists. True, the typical success story of the Horatio Alger variety has become little more than a myth. The general opinion, however, of men who have climbed the ladder of success is that the way to the top still exists, but by a new road. That is the road youth must find.

The nation should watch with interest the meeting scheduled for next month. If success is measured in the old way with the dollar sign as the principal symbol of achievement, then perhaps the conference will adjourn without making much progress. If the delegates can be made to see that there are more substantial symbols of success than the dollar sign and goals to be achieved which cannot possibly be measured in material terms, then their future and the future of countless other young Americans will be brighter.

Thinking in Old Diplomatic Terms

NOTHING is more amazing in these days when old ideas of civilization in terms of separate nationalities are breaking down under the obvious need of international unity, than that diplomatists should still be intent on fashioning alliances which must provoke counter-alliances. They are still thinking nationally, traditionally, and seem almost incapable of escaping from a system clearly outworn and fraught with peril.

Happily other forces are endeavoring to push the diplomatists into new paths. The newer school, making its voice heard at Geneva, is backed by public opinion which realizes the danger of the former divisions. This is the most promising sign in what otherwise would be a hopeless political world. The League of Nations may not have achieved success on the material plane, but it has helped to influence the thought of men and women, so that framing pacts directed against other countries is not so easy as before. This has had plain illustration in the last few weeks.

A most extraordinary example of how history may repeat itself is the renewal—or rather the attempted renewal—of the pre-war Franco-Russian alliance, to which the German response is an attempted rapprochement with Italy. The lack of imagination thus displayed is appalling, particularly when we remember that Poland now exists and is more likely to lean to the German side than to the Russo-French side. The folly of this method has been perceived and the effort now is to link alliances in a new inclusive pact of mutual guarantee, which is being called an Eastern Locarno.

It should not be difficult to transform the old type of alliance into an entirely new type, and to reorganize Europe on more comprehensive lines. At present there is some sort of a Russo-French understanding, and there is a Russian understanding with the Little Entente which includes Czechoslovakia, Roumania, and Yugoslavia, and with the Balkanic Entente which includes Turkey, Greece, Yugoslavia, and Roumania. There is likewise an understanding among the Baltic states—Esthonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. These so-called regional pacts fail because they do not include all the countries in a particular region. Bulgaria, for example, is not in the Balkanic Entente. Austria and Hungary are not in the Central European group. Germany stands outside the Russo-French agreement. Italy finds no place in these pacts and therefore makes rival arrangements.

Perhaps it is begging the question to assume the all inclusiveness of these regional accords. That is precisely the most difficult point. But it is the essential point. Either those nations which are regarded as potential enemies must be brought in, or we are back to the old pre-war alliances and the result is likely to be disastrous. Every country concerned must come in, or there will be built up bloc against bloc. Diplomacy must not be permitted to slip back into the old terms. A new and bolder conception is needed.

To End Begging

BEGGING is as old as civilization. Street beggars are always with us, in good times and bad. During the depression they have fairly swarmed in large American cities. Some are really needy, bewildered by their plight and unfamiliar with the public and private sources of relief. Others are professionals who find begging easier than work. Playing upon the public sympathy, they gather a rich harvest of coins by "working the street" for a few hours.

Cities have made efforts of many kinds to deal with the ancient evil of mendicancy. In the average city where public and private charitable and relief agencies are even fairly efficient, there is no need for anyone to beg for food and lodging. Not only have the localities given help, but work relief provided by the state and federal governments has reduced the need to beg on the streets.

In New York City an intelligent effort is being made to end street begging through the coöperation of the Public Welfare Department, the police and courts and the private agencies for family welfare and care of homeless men. William Hodson, Commissioner of Public Welfare, and the New York Welfare Council, a federation of private charitable agencies, both have appealed to the public not to give to street beggars.

The latest step is the distribution of cards listing twenty welfare agencies to which persons in need may be directed with the assurance that they will receive help. These cards are being distributed to the public by the Department of Public Welfare, and citizens are urged to give them instead of "hand-outs" when approached by beggars.

Such a plan is worth trying in any city where the charitable agencies are organized to provide food and shelter for applicants referred to them. The problem of need and mendicancy has become so large that it must be dealt with systematically. The agencies, public and private, which exist for relief purposes are the proper sources of help. Their cards may prove to be an effective connecting link between the needy and the sources of need. If so, they will not only prove a boon to the needy, but citizens will welcome an end to importunities. Public begging is equally obnoxious and unnecessary.

Tlachtli—It's a Game!

IT IS not clear from the accounts whether the old game of the Aztecs, Mayas, or Mixtecs, which is to be revived in modern Mexico, is as hard to play as its name is hard to pronounce—tlachtli. This ancient game, played, apparently, for both secular and religious purposes, was, judging from the many courts which have been discovered by archæologists, a popular sport in pre-Columbian Middle America. Emperors played it and brilliant tournaments were held. The best players evidently enjoyed some of the hero worship bestowed on the modern giants of athletic prowess. And, something which moderns might emulate, the game was used as a substitute for war. Monarchs, rather than fight, played the game with each other to settle a point or an argument.

The decision of the Mexican Republic to revive and restore this game and to adopt it officially is an interesting incident in the Indianistic movement of Mexico. Many of the ancient institutions and customs of old Mexico have been preserved without alteration throughout the four centuries of Spanish and Europeanized rule. They were, however, mainly those which did not conflict with the ideas and purposes of the exploiting foreigners. But, unfortunately, many of those which might have contributed to the happiness of the Indian were forced into disuse.

Ever since the Revolution the modern leaders of Mexico have acted on the assumption that the lost civilizations of the Indians had customs and institutions which should be restored not merely because of their inherent worth but because the Indians of their land had a right to them and would be happiest only when many of the traditions, of which the rocks and ruins about them speak so eloquently, came to life again. The Mexican liberals differ from many others in this respect. They do not condemn an institution merely because it is old. In restoring not only institutions but the conditions in which the Indians can express themselves most fully, modern Mexico is on the way to enrich not only herself and her Indians but the world with their arts—and their amusements.

The Casual Day

From the Monitor's weekly magazine we are reprinting W. P. M.'s parable in verse because we believe readers who like a good story, but who overlooked its first appearance, will thank us, and because those who already have read it and noted its well-made point may be interested in the equally well-taken position of W. L. H., who offers a sort of postscript stanza to express an opposite view:

INGRATITUDE

A lowly stumbling ass his rider threw,
Who, falling, clutched upon a buried shard,
And digging, from the sand an urn withdrew
Wherein he found blue turquoise and red sard,
And lustrous amethyst and agates hard,
And handfuls of brass ornaments and coin,
And necklace gems that golden links conjoin.

This treasure might have been his very own
Had he been grateful for the precious store,
Natheless he beat the ass which had him thrown,
Till neighbors gathering bade him to give o'er,
And questioned why he beat the ass so sore;
Whereat they knew how well the ass had served
To fling him on a fortune when he swerved.

They took the man and ass before the judge
To hear the verdict which of them did well;
The cadi praised the ass, that lowly drudge
Which dropped his master so on wealth he fell.
What years the fortune waited who could tell,
But of the twain it was the ass was wise,
For he it was that halted at the prize.

The man's unwisdom merited a fine,
Who having gained a fortune smote the ass,
His aid and friend. The judge would not incline
To lay stripes on the man for his trespass
If he henceforth the court will not harass,
But carry out its verdict without grudge—
Yield all the treasure up to fee the judge.

W. P. M.

The postscript:

Whereat, "A righteous sentence," quoth the man,
"For treasure-trove should to the state escheat,
Get from the urn such profit as you can,
I too am righteous when the ass I beat;
The virtue of an ass is steady feet;
Henceforth he'll feel the touch of whip and check,
Next time he stumbles he may break my neck."

W. L. H.

A recent issue of School Life calls attention to the growth of the "omnibus college," which now has 1100 students and a full staff of professors who travel all over the United States while carrying on their studies. It seems only logical that a country that does so much of its living on motor wheels, should get some of its education on them.

News of a Soviet parachute jumper's 25,925-foot drop has started a new wave of conversation among Americans on how far they dropped in 1929.

Maude Adams—remember "Peter Pan"? remember "The Little Minister"?—has chosen to appear in what the dramatic reporters call a "minor" rôle for a stage tour of "Twelfth Night." The question is, can there be a minor rôle with Maude Adams in it?

A society to reinstate the Sunday morning barber-shop shave has announced itself. Barbers who favor this extension of their business promise to observe this one day out of each week as a sort of closed season on noses, ears and other vulnerable facial promontories.

Children of Russia and Japan

By DEMAREE BESS

THE peoples of Soviet Russia and Japan are obtaining a sadly one-sided picture of each other's countries these days. A few months ago in Japan the writer discovered that Japanese newspapers pictured Russia as a land filled with drilling soldiers, all preparing rapidly for war. And now, in the Soviet Union, he discovers that newspapers picture Japan as a country in which war is the only serious study and soldiers are supreme. It would be more helpful if the peoples of these two countries could learn more from their newspapers about a subject of greater interest to them both: namely, children.

It was Kipling who described Japan as "the land of little children, where the babies are the kings." That description, written many years ago, applies with equal force today. Of Oriental nations Japan is the only one which has made the welfare of the child one of the foremost considerations of the state. Every Japanese child goes to school, and Japan's highly organized government devotes much of its money and attention to the child.

This fact would make a strong appeal to the people of Soviet Russia, if they were privileged to know more about it. For Soviet Russia, with its large Asiatic population, is striving to catch up with Japan in the treatment of its children. In the Soviet Union today, as in Japan for many years past, young children get the best of everything. While the Soviet state lacks the resources at present to give many luxuries to its adult population, it is determined that the Soviet child shall lack nothing necessary to make it healthy and strong. If these two countries were pictured to each other as lands of happy children, rather than lands of drilling soldiers, their peoples and governments might be able to resolve their differences more quickly and more satisfactorily than they have yet been able to do.

* * *

The Soviet Government, taking over a country in which the overwhelming majority of children had been given no opportunity to go to school, has persisted during a difficult period in its determination to provide an education for every child. One of its principal sources of strength today lies in its treatment of children. Parents who are politically unsympathetic nevertheless appreciate this striking difference from the old régime. These Russian parents might be more favorably disposed toward Japan if they knew that the Japanese Government worked a similar transformation fifty years ago.

When a political and social revolution in Japan resulted in the overthrow of the Tokugawa shogunate and restoration of the Emperor, Japan's new ruler announced that "henceforward education shall be so diffused that there shall not be a village with an ignorant family nor a family with an ignorant member." This declaration was very similar in spirit to that made by Soviet Russia's present rulers when they assumed power in 1917. In Japan, as in the Soviet Union, the declaration could not be put into effect at once, but in a remarkably few years elementary education was made compulsory in Japan, as it has been in Russia, and for more than two decades every Japanese child has been compelled to spend at least six years in school. If Soviet Russia has not yet attained this objective, it is only because lack of funds prevents it. Four-year elementary schooling is compulsory in Russia today.

The Russian people, in their own determination to abolish illiteracy, should appreciate the successful efforts of the modern Japanese Government to accomplish this same purpose. There has been practically no illiteracy in Japan for a generation. In 1920, 68 per cent of Russia's population could not read or write. That figure has been reduced, in fourteen years, to 8 per cent, according to the official figures. The Japanese people, understanding by their own experience the magnitude of such accomplishment, might well be more impressed by this fact than by the simultaneous growth of Russia's armies.

* * *

But the newspapers of these two countries, like many in other lands today, are discovering a greater "news value" in the prospects of war than in the accomplishments of peace. There are almost daily articles about Japan in the government-controlled press of Russia. I have observed only one article about Japanese education, and this was devoted to schemes for militarizing Japan's schools. Curiously enough I observed an almost identical article in a Tokyo newspaper last November describing the militarization of Soviet schools. Both articles, in the writer's opinion, were grossly exaggerated.

It is not only in universal education that these two countries show their interest in children. Japan was the first Oriental country to devote serious attention to child welfare schemes, and the Government's measures for physical education, public health, and training for citizenship take rank with the best systems in the West. The whole country was delighted a few years ago when it was discovered that changes in the diet of school-children had added an average of one inch to children's height. Soviet Russia is instituting similar child welfare schemes as rapidly as its limited income will permit. During the food shortage of recent years, children have had special food cards, which enable them to have milk and eggs when there is not enough for their elders.

Visitors to Japan always are impressed by encountering so many school-children being taken on excursions. Each child goes upon six such excursions every year, visiting some famous beauty spot or well-known temple or national shrine. In this fashion history lessons are supplemented and love of country is intensified. Something of the same sort is being undertaken in Soviet Russia, where the children travel at the expense of the state every summer to the seaside or to the mountains, usually visiting different places each year.

* * *

Soviet Russia is proud of the fact that there is no distinction whatever in the educational privileges for boys and girls of any age. Even in their higher schools women are admitted on an equal basis with men. In this respect they are more advanced than is Japan, where higher education for women still is comparatively limited. But in the lower universal schools Japanese girls are treated precisely as Japanese boys, just as boys and girls are treated alike in the Soviet Union.

The transformation worked in Japan after the Restoration resulted from an intelligent solution of many problems which Soviet Russia is facing and solving today. The Japanese Government was interested in becoming an industrial nation, in raising the standard of living for its people, in providing universal education for its children. Japan's experiences might well prove of especial value to Soviet Russia, whose people also are so largely Asiatic. The Japanese people, too, should follow with sympathy and admiration the Soviet Government's determined efforts to transform its own land. It is no credit to the rulers and intellectual leaders of these two countries that they are teaching their peoples today to face each other with mutual distrust and suspicion instead of with mutual respect and a mutual desire to interchange ideas and experiences.

Research Scouts Blaze New Trails

Excerpts from one of a series of papers presented at a meeting sponsored by Mr. Alfred P. Sloan Jr., in the General Motors Building at Chicago's Century of Progress exposition

By ARTHUR H. COMPTON
Professor of Physics, University of Chicago

THE natural scientist is society's scout who goes far into nature's new territory and brings back a report of what lies there. Almost every new wave of technological advance has followed upon some important new discovery by these scouts. The studies by Watt and Carnot of the properties of steam ushered in the first great era of mechanical power. The discovery of electromagnetic induction made possible the electrical industry with the great changes in living which that has implied. In the discovery of electrons and their emission from hot wires was born that vigorous youth, the radio industry. Such examples are sufficient to indicate that, with further advances, new industries may be expected to change our mode of life, much as our present way of living differs from that of our grandfathers.

Contrary to the thought sometimes expressed that the great findings of physics and chemistry have already been made, there seems no indication that our discoveries have begun to exhaust the possibilities. On the other hand, techniques for making discoveries have been so developed, and the number of trained men carrying on research has so rapidly increased, that we may expect the next generation to see more great advances than the last.

* * *

The direction of natural science's immediate future is indicated by the lines of study which are just now being emphasized. A telescope mirror of four times the light-gathering power of our present best instrument is being constructed which will enable man to see farther into space than ever before. Great high voltage equipment is almost completed which will form a new tool for investigating the inner citadel of the atom where its precious store of energy is hidden. Powerful instruments are being built for observations in different parts of the world to study those mysterious visitors from outer space which we call cosmic rays. The methods of physics and chemistry which have proven so effective in their own fields are being extended to the study of growing cells.

Our telescopes and spectroscopes have shown us the size of our vast universe. It is reasonable to suppose that we shall soon find some knowledge regarding the ancient history of that universe. Has it been in operation forever, or did it start at some more or less definite time in the ancient past? If the latter guess is correct, we may hope to learn the when and perhaps the how of that great beginning. One approach to this question comes through the cosmic rays which have perhaps been coursing through space since the beginning of the world, and may thus carry with them an account of those beginnings which were made in the Paris laboratory of Madame Curie and elsewhere—artificial radioactive elements. Where will these lead? There is a remote possibility that such experiments may lead to a new store of available energy, and if so, the magnitude of that energy should be tremendous. We do not yet know, however, whether this great store of atomic energy can be put to our use, much less can we suggest how.

* * *

In an age when available power is a problem of great importance, the possibility is an enticing one of synthetically preparing chlorophyll and, through its action, storing chemically the power from the sun in a more efficient way than can be done through the growth of plants. It would seem highly probable that physical and chemical methods of making artificial living cells will be developed. Enough progress toward understanding the processes involved has already been made to predict that this further great step is probably in the not distant future. This of course has little direct relation to life in its more complex forms, such as plants and animals. Nevertheless, if artificial life in its simplest form can be produced, its significance in supplying man with new powers and in changing perhaps his complete mode of existence can hardly be overestimated.

Perhaps these glimpses into what the future of physics and chemistry may have in store will serve to suggest the great possibilities which are yet ahead. Unless civilization utterly fails us and removes from the followers of science the means whereby research can be carried on, we may confidently anticipate a continued and rapid growth in our knowledge of nature and with that knowledge a growth of men's powers.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Are We Better Off?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial, "Are We Better Off?" carries our minds back two years, when Mr. Roosevelt began promises for every thing and every person.

The promise for economy has become history, but instead of economy we have seen a great spending spree, with advertising and propaganda covering every avenue and means to put it over.

One promise was fulfilled: the Eighteenth Amendment was repealed. But it did not balance the budget or care for the deficit as promised.

The small home and farm owner is being consumed by the interest on bonded indebtedness in increasing proportion year by year.

"Are we better off?" No! Not unless a promise to pay is good without security. The NRA works for those able to work it, but not for the poor who pay increased prices. To one born and raised on the farm, where things are real and promises and propaganda do not work, it is far from a joy to have the doctrine spread abroad that we can get something for nothing. EDGAR L. SMITH.

Rahway, N. J.